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ARAB LEADERS REACT TO BAGHDAD MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

At-Turayki on Sanctions

LD311548 Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, Mar 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Foreign Secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, made several contacts with Arab foreign ministers in the Baghdad conference.

He held a meeting with the foreign ministers of the steadfastness and confrontation states. The meeting was attended by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, the Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, and the head of the Iraqi delegation to the Arab foreign and economic ministers' conference, Mr Tariq 'Aziz.

Dr at-Turayki also held a meeting last night with the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Jordan and Mauritania. A trilateral meeting was also held between Dr at-Turayki and the foreign ministers of Algeria and Democratic Yemen.

The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY'S correspondent said discussions during these meetings centered on possible sanctions against the hireling Egyptian regime, and a unified Arab decision for breaking political relations with the hireling Egyptian president's regime.

At-Turayki on Conference

LD311550 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, Mar 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, said the legal misinterpretations of the Baghdad summit resolutions which some Arab regimes are resorting to as a means of expressing disapproval for breaking political relations with the hireling Egyptian regime, are hollow and aim at disintegrating the Arab position.

In a press conference held yesterday evening with some Arab newsmen, Dr at-Turayki said the Baghdad conference resolutions are political, and not mere procedural decisions.

Dr at-Turayki denied rumours which said most Arab countries favoured no break in political relations with the defeated Egyptian regime. He said the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front represents the Arab nation's conscience, because it had answered the nation's call ever since the defeated Egyptian president made the submissive, shameful trip to occupied Jerusalem. He said any regime which had doubts about cutting off political and economic relations with the Egyptian regime would be considered treasonous and would therefore be dealt with on the same footing as the As-Sadat regime.

He said the Jamahiriyah's policy is clear and frank. All the Jamahiriyah's predictions had been fulfilled. Ever since the kilometre 101 talks, it was made evident that the As-Sadat regime would inflict a great, treasonous tragedy upon the Arab nation. Yet some Arab countries doubted this and considered the Jamahiriyah's struggle with the Egyptian regime a personal one. This interpretation is false because the Jamahiriyah's struggle with the Egyptian regime is patriotic.

Dr at-Turayki said that if the struggle were of a personal nature, the Jamahiriyah would have cut off its diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime after its aggression on Libyan Arab territory in July 1977.

He said: "But our struggle with the Egyptian regime is purely patriotic, and we have cut off our relations with it only after it had committed crimes against the Arab nation and the Palestine people's cause.

The foreign secretary denied the existence of any problems between the Arab nation and Egyptian people. He affirmed that the problem was between the Arab people and Egyptian regime which had placed all Arabs in a position from which they could not emerge except through strong deterrence of that regime.

He said: "We should not envisage the summit conferences as big money-gathering jamborees. Anyone who thinks that the Arab nation would be satisfied through payment of millions of dollars is deluded." The summit conference was specifically held to evaluate an erroneous policy treasonously undertaken by the defeated Egyptian president against his nation and people.

On the question of Arab funds in American banks, the foreign secretary said: If we consider an interest rate of 3 of 4 percent [as received] on the funds estimated at 80 billion dollars, the return on this capital would be much more than what has been paid out to Arabs."

He said these Arab funds placed in America would benefit the Zionist enemy through manipulation by Zionist and American banks.

Dr at-Turayki called for the realisation of the unity of goals, and not the unity of ranks, because there is a vast difference between both. He said: "In the event that the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference failed in reaching a final decision against the As-Sadat regime, then the Jamahiriyah would resort to inciting Arab social struggle."

He said there was no escape from this struggle, even if it meant taking precedence over the struggle with Zionist enemy. He said the Arab people will not allow passage of As-Sadat-Zionist-American conspiracy. He added that what had occurred in "Stable David" and Washington was not a mere reconciliation with the enemy, but a veritable alliance between As-Sadat, the Zionists and Carter.

Dr at-Turayki said: "The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, Iraq and progressive countries in the Arab world are capable of foiling this trilateral alliance."

He said the current Baghdad conference is faced with two inescapable alternatives: Either complete condemnation of the hireling As-Sadat and breaking diplomatic and economic relations with him, or calling for Arab alignment commensurate with the seriousness of the conspiracy.

Ending his news conference, the foreign secretary said any Arab regime which condoned the terrorist Begin's visit to Cairo next Monday will be treated on the same footing as the Zionist enemy.

Statement on PLO Spokesmen

LD302314 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2210 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 30 March--An official of the PLO delegation to the current meetings of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad has informed the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's delegation that only Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar are authorized to express the PLO's views.

The Palestinian official said that any statement made by anyone other than those three men concerning the PLO's delegation to the conference should be ignored.

Some Palestinian delegation members have made press statements attacking the stands of some Arab states.

'Arafat Cables to Iraqi Leaders

JN010923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 April--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has declared that the results of the Baghdad conference "expressed the will of the Arab nation and its determination to foil the treaty of treason."

'Arafat said that the success of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference is a victory for the Arab nation in facing the challenges and stopping the process of Arab collapse and in countering U.S. policies which are hostile to the Arab nation's aspirations.

This is contained in cables 'Arafat sent to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, prior to his departure from Baghdad last night.

'Arafat's cable to President al-Bakr says: I am happy, while leaving courageous and proud Iraq, to convey to you, in my name and on behalf of the steadfast Palestinian Arab people, the sincerest expressions of appreciation for your vanguard role of supporting our one national cause and joint struggle in the battle of confrontation and in facing the treason committed by the head of the Egyptian regime. I congratulate you on the results of the Baghdad conference which expressed the will of our nation and its determination to foil the treaty of treason, and I pledge to you that we will march together in our struggle until we win victory over the enemies of our nation.

I am happy on this occasion to express to Your Excellency great thanks for the special personal effort you made to make the conference succeed, because the success of the conference is an extension of the success of the Baghdad summit conference and is a success for our Arab nation in facing the challenges and halting the process of Arab collapse in the face of the crime of treason committed by the agent Egyptian regime.

Finally, I convey my greetings and friendship to Your Excellency and to the fraternal Iraqi people, party and government under your wise leadership. Our revolution will continue until victory.

'Arafat's cable to Saddam Husayn says: Struggler brother Comrade Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council: Our nation's unanimous agreement to condemn the treaty of treason and punish those who committed the crime resulted from your sincere efforts. You have thus reaffirmed Iraq's position and role and that of its wise leadership in the battle of our Arab nation and in the national struggle.

The resolutions issued in Baghdad are definitely an expression of the determination of our Arab nation to confront the treaty of treason and to fully protect its national interests.

They are also a victory for the Arab will and a slap in the face of U.S. policy which is hostile to the aspirations of our Arab nation.

May God guide our steps and yours on the path of unified struggle for the interests of our Arab nation, its unity, freedom and progress. Our Palestinian people, who are committed to the pan-Arab cause, will not forget your sincere national stand which truthfully expresses the stand of your party and our Arab people in Iraq.

May God keep you as a support for strugglers and the struggle. Our revolution will continue until victory.

PLO's Mayzar on Resolutions

JN010858 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, held a press conference in Baghdad last night following the final meeting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. Abu Mayzar explained that the PLO considers the Arab ministers' resolutions to be a triumph for the Arab will which is still struggling against Zionism and imperialism as well as against As-Sadat's regime.

He emphasized that the PLO considers these resolutions to be the beginning and not the end of the confrontation. He said: Developments stress the necessity of Arab solidarity in form and substance to defend the Arab nation's interests and its central cause, the Palestine question. Solidarity is, of course, the Arabs' most efficient weapon against all imperialist-Zionist plots.

These resolutions correspond to the PLO's strategy. Therefore, we made our stand clear and announced our support for these resolutions, although we are not completely satisfied with them. Abu Mayzar added: These resolutions are the minimum acceptable. However, there is a recommendation that those Arab countries willing to take stronger measures may do so. There is no doubt now that the PLO will draw up a comprehensive plan to confront the treaty and the parties involved on all political, economic and military levels.

Abu Mayzar explained that the discussions at the conference stressed that the Arab's central cause is the Palestine question. He stressed the fact that the discussions and developments at the conference underlined the PLO's prominent role in making Arab decisions. He warned the United States and those who are going along with it that there will be neither security nor stability for them or their interests in the area until the Palestinian people's rights are restored. He said: The Palestinian people and the PLO are struggling for the Palestinian people's national rights. These rights have been recognized by all Arab summit conferences, by all international organizations and in UN resolutions. These rights are the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to return to their own land as well as to establish their independent state in their homeland.

Abu Mayzar said that UN Resolution 6236 openly recognized the Palestinian rights. He said that the Egyptian-U.S.-Zionist treaty violates all Arab and international laws and charters. Therefore, the PLO will fight this treaty and will do its utmost to foil it.

Syria's Khaddam on Resolutions

JN312047 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the success of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference has been a slap in the face to U.S. imperialism and world Zionism, which wagered on a split in the Arab stand through which the treasonous treaty and its allied documents could pass.

Mr Khaddam said: The Arab unanimity in the conference has affirmed to all bidders that the winning stake has always been that of Arab unity and that those who believe in the possibility of creating a split in the Arab stand in order to strike at Arab aims, entrench the Zionist existence in the Arab homeland and protect imperialist interests are entertaining a great illusion.

In a statement to journalists at the conclusion of the conference meetings in Baghdad today, Khaddam confirmed the success of the conference and the unamimity of the resolutions, which serve the Arab struggle and constitute an earnest background for facing the circumstances that will arise from the Egyptian regime's withdrawal from the Arab-Zionist struggle.

Khaddam said that the conference was a very important Arab conference. The conference affirmed the impossibility of tampering with the Arab stand as long as the issue involves the struggle with the Zionist enemy. He said: We are sure that our nation, by possessing this determination, solidarity and unity in work and vision, will achieve many victories. The conference has proven that the Arabs, regardless of circumstances and of differences, are able to leave these differences behind when the issue concerns the struggle with the Zionist enemy or Arab destiny. In the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Kuwait, which was convened to tackle the dispute between the two parts of Yemen, the Arabs proved that they are above their differences and that they are able to bypass their disputes. They proved that they could provide security and stability for themselves. Today, for the second time, they are proving that they are able to defend themselves and to preserve their march toward their national goal.

Mr Khaddam said: Our cause is just and we have the conviction that our struggle with the Zionist existence in Palestine is historic. The Zionist existence is aimed against the Arab nation everywhere. Mr Khaddam pointed out that all the Arab delegations, through their discussions and tackling of the issues on the agenda, have proven their responsible attitudes and their true feeling, for this phase is very important and necessitates much discussion and great effort.

In reply to a question from the Iraqi television correspondent, Khaddam said that the conference adopted its resolution unanimously. This, he said, shows the Arab nation's determination to confront the policy of treason and capitulation practiced by the Egyptian regime's president. We are certain that the Arab nation will destroy this treaty and all the possible plots behind it, Khaddam added.

In conclusion, Khaddam said: The conference resolutions, with all their measures and principles, constitute a great and decisive factor in curbing and destroying the plot. Khaddam asserted that the Egyptian ruler will realize that he will not be able to challenge the Arab nation's aspirations, aims and determination, and that the Arab nation is stronger than all plotters. Khaddam added: We are confident that these resolutions will help the Egyptian people put an end to this traitorous regime and that the darkness hanging over Egypt will not last too long.

Ministers' Departure Statements

JN312208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2125 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 31 March--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad this evening after attending the meetings of the Arab foreign and economy ministers that were concluded here today.

In a statement to INA, Khaddam said that the foreign and economy ministers' resolutions are considered a victory for the Arab nation and an assertion that the Arab countries are capable of confronting all the enemy forces and their conspiratorial designs. He added that these resolutions express the Arab nation's determination to undermine the treasonous treaty and isolate Egypt's traitor--As-Sadat. The resolutions reflect the deep feelings in this responsibility.

Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and his accompanying delegation also left Baghdad today. In a press statement, the Libyan secretary praised the outcome of the Arab foreign and economy ministers meetings. This outcome was due to the efforts and important role that Iraq exerted and played in rendering the conference a success.

At-Turayki called on all the Arab, pan-Arab and nationalist forces to confront the Zionist enemy and to support Syria, Jordan, our steadfast people in the occupied territories and the Egyptian nationalists in their struggle against As-Sadat's treason.

Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim also left Baghdad. He expressed his pleasure over the unity of the Arab ranks manifested in the meeting and over the cohesion of the Arab nation's efforts to confront the dangers menacing the nation. He said that the conference resolutions complement the Baghdad summit's resolutions, which provide a strong mainstay for the joint Arab action. He added that the conference resolutions represent a solid stand on the As-Sadat-Zionist Treaty and will be capable of wrecking them.

Prior to his departure from Baghdad, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah expressed his thanks and appreciation to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, for Iraq's efforts in making the conference a success. He said: We look forward to further Arab cohesion in thwarting the plots that are being hatched against the Arab nation. He described the resolutions as extremely good because they were adopted unanimously. He added: We look forward to further solidarity in confronting the imperialist onslaught aimed at undermining the Arab nation.

In a predeparture statement, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak expressed his hope that the resolutions will achieve their objective: To confront the Zionist-imperialist designs.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and YAR Foreign Minister Husayn al-'Amri also left Baghdad today. In a statement to INA, Al-'Amri said that the Arab nation is passing through a difficult situation that is as dangerous as that which prevailed when the Zionist entity was established. He called for moving from words to deeds. He said: We have no choice, for the enemy is lying in wait for all. He expressed his thanks to the Iraqi Government and people for the efforts exerted under the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. He asserted that the YAR will comply fully with the conference resolutions.

UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid ibn 'Abdallah expressed his pleasure with the resulutions and said they confirm Arab cooperation and agreement.

PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' expressed his satisfaction over the outcome of the meeting. He said: It is important at this stage that we are determined to stand against the Zionist-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance. He hailed Iraq's role in making the conference a success. He said that Iraq has played a major role in achieving these good results.

Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani asserted his country's commitment to the conference resolutions.

PDRY's Muti' on Conference

LD011750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and Foreign Minister, has stated that the meeting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers held in Baghdad from 27 to 31 March succeeded in achieving positive results in terms of implementing the resolutions of the ninth summit conference. It also adopted resolutions representing the minimum needed to confront the recent developments affecting the Arab-Zionist conflict, particularly those arising out of the Egyptian regime's signing of the treaty of betrayal and surrender with the Zionist enemy.

Brother Muhammad Salih Muti' said in a press statement following his return home this morning that the conference reached agreement on ways of facing the evils threatening the Arab nation following the treaty of betrayal signed by As-Sadat. He went on to say: We realize we have set out upon a complex and thorny road, which is dangerous and unknown, making essential the practical implementation of these resolutions and that everything possible is done to strengthen the just pan-Arab struggle and the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Arab solidarity in defense of the Arabs' foremost cause--that of the Palestinian people regaining their inalienable national right to return and to self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

Brother Muti' stressed that Democratic Yemen will take all measures to implement the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers.

He reiterated Democratic Yemen's support and backing for the struggle of Egypt's fraternal army, people, progressive vanguard and national democratic forces to revive Egypt's pan-Arab and historic role and return to the front lines of the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

He also reaffirmed Democratic Yemen's support and backing for the struggle of the Omani people under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman against the grip of the agent Qabus regime and the achievement of national independence and sovereignty by the fraternal Omani people. He said: We regard the position of the agent Qabus and Sudan in boycotting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting and supporting the agent regime of As-Sadat as an act and position capable of doing much harm to the fraternal Arab peoples in Oman and Sudan. This is therefore an act of hostility to the will of the Arab people. He expressed his confidence that the Omani and Sudanese people will not remain silent in the face of this position which flouts their will and that of the Arab people.

Brother Muti' explained that the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting in Baghdad confirmed that the Arab people stand at a junction of two roads--there is no third one--namely the road of freedom, honor and dignity, chosen by our Arab masses, and the other the road of treachery, surrender and humiliation, chosen by As-Sadat and his backers. He confirmed Democratic Yemen's firm commitment and principled attitude to the just struggle of our Arab nation, particularly that of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO with it all its goals.

Concluding his statement, he said that he called on the conference to impose a total political and economic boycott upon the agent Egyptian regime and American imperialism.

He was met at the airport by brother 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy foreign minister.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL TRANSFER TO AMMAN BEGUN

JN021401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 April--Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council [AEUC], has announced the suspension of Egypt's membership in the council in implementation of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference resolutions.

In a statement to INA, Qadduri said that administrative instructions have been issued to transfer the AEUC headquarters to their new location in Amman, as well as to transfer all documents, records and employees within a maximum period of 1 month.

Dr Qadduri added that other instructions have been issued to the 4 joint Arab companies and to the 12 specialized federations affiliated with the AEUC to implement all the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference resolutions connected with the boycott of the As-Sadat regime.

Dr Qadduri added that the AEUC Secretariat has sent a followup committee to Amman to prepare for opening the new headquarters as quickly as possible, in cooperation with the Jordanian Government's permanent representative in the council.

Dr Qadduri added that the AEUC Council will hold a meeting in Amman next month as previously scheduled. The AEUC 33d ministerial session will also be held in Amman on 4 June.

ARAB LEAGUE'S MUHAMMAD RIYAD EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

NC021415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 April--Muhammad Riyad, Arab League assistant secretary general, has said that the resolutions adopted by the Baghdad conference are illegal because they emanated from an illegal meeting and contravened the provisions and spirit of the Arab League Charter.

Muhammad Riyad said that it is not logical to adopt such a stand toward Egypt, which is the founder of the league and which has exerted great material and morale efforts to defend the Arab cause. Egypt also offered the blood of its pious martyrs not only in self-defense but also in defending the rights of the Palestinian and the fraternal Arab peoples against recurring aggressions.

In his letter of resignation to Arab League Acting Secretary General As-ad al-As'ad, Muhammad Riyad today said: The circumstances through which the Arab League is passing make it impossible for me to carry out my duty. The recent Arab meetings held outside the framework of the league and the resolutions adopted in contravention of the provisions of the league's charter make it impossible for me to continue in office.

Muhammad Riyad assumed his post as Arab League assistant secretary general in May 1978 when he supervised the Arab dialog affairs at the league. In January 1979, he was in charge of political affairs in the league.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN DAMASCUS 2 APR

JN021958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Damascus today under its Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council chairman, and all the Executive Committee members. The committee discussed the results of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad and Arab, local and international developments. The committee also discussed a number of financial and administrative problems and special reports concerning the occupied homeland.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES AL-'ASIFAH CADRES ON RESOLUTIONS

JN021340 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and general commander of the revolution forces, met yesterday with the military cadres of the Al-'Asifah forces. The meeting was attended by brother Abu Jihad and the Fatah struggler detainees, who were liberated from the occupation prisons.

At 1200 yesterday, the brother leader arrived at the meeting place. He was saluted by an armed forces group. The brother cadres saluted the general commander as he entered the hall amid tumultous cheers for the life of Palestine, the revolution and Fatah.

The brother leader began his speech with greetings to our people inside Palestine, who are the time bomb in confrontation with the Zionist occupation. He said that the steadfastness of our people inside, our strugglers' heroism and the soundness of our positions and political programs, based on the revolution's independence and our national Palestinian decision, created miracles in Baghdad with the issuance of the economic and political boycott against the As-Sadat traitorous regime.

The general commander pointed out that Carter's biggest wager was based on the inevitability of division at the Baghdad foreign ministers conference and consequently on finding an Arab coverup for the traitorous and capitulatory treaty that As-Sadat signed with Menahem Begin under the U.S. umbrella. This wager, however, was lost in the face of the firm Palestinian stand, which we expressed in the Palestinian working paper, defining what must be done at the national and pan-Arab level to boycott As-Sadat and to impose diplomatic and economic sanctions against the United States.

The general commander disclosed that several parties did not favor this Palestinian stand. They concentrated their attack and pressure on us in order to intimidate others into retreating even from the Baghdad resolutions, which are not sufficient after the signing of the traitorous treaty. Our stand, however, was definite and decisive and refused to allow the Arabs to reward traitor As-Sadat instead of punishing him.

The general commander went on by saying: We conducted large-scale contacts both inside and outside the conference. Stands were coordinated among us, Syria and Iraq. The PDRY and Algeria joined this unified stand. Tunisia and Mauritania supported this stand. A number of Arab foreign ministers expressed their readiness to agree with it at the last moment. This decisive stand led to adherence to the Palestinian working paper and to the withdrawal of the Iraqi and Syrian papers, in support of the Palestinian working paper. Eventually, after 24 hours of Arab consultations, all the ministers returned to Baghdad faced with only one option: Either they stood with As-Sadat and consequently with Zionism; or they stood with Palestine and consequently with the Arabs, with themselves and their real interests.

The general commander spoke in detail about the deliberations at the conference meetings. He stressed that the existing coordination between Syria and Iraq and the Palestinian revolution led to the conference's agreement on minimum limits to be imposed against the As-Sadat regime.

Abu 'Ammar explained the conference resolutions. He pointed out that they dealt a heavy blow to the United States, which had wagered on the impossibility of Arab agreement without Egypt.

Abu 'Ammar, in conclusion, stressed that the plot against the revolution will grow fiercer. He stressed that the Palestinian revolution will not hesitate to confront any attempt to lift the siege on As-Sadat. He said: Today we are waging a fateful battle. We managed to expel As-Sadat from the Arab ranks. We must continue the battle to expel him from Egypt itself.

At the end of the meeting, Abu 'Ammar replied to the military cadres' questions. He stressed the need to remain vigilant in the face of the Zionist-isolationist moves in southern Lebanon.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD DISCUSSES PEACE TREATY, IRANIAN SITUATION

LD021323 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Mar 79 p 14 LD

[Interview given by Fatah movement Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, to Husayn Muhyi ad-Din in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The first question that comes to mind at this critical and fateful juncture in the history of the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian cause in particular is: How do you visualize the battle following Anwar as-Sadat's signing of the treaty? It must be said here, however, that the Arab reaction in general has been less than expected, especially on the part of the Baghdad summit states.

[Answer] First, it is wrong to call As-Sadat's action a peace treaty. Rather, we should call it a new alliance in the area. It is an Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. alliance that not only gives the United States access to the area but also, with U.S. help, gives Israel access to the whole area.

The alliance is even more dangerous to the area than the peace treaty itself. The first thing to be expected at this stage is the outbreak of small wars here in Lebanon. There might also be attempts to explode the situation once again between Aden and San'a', between Morocco and Algeria and between Libya and Egypt. Consequently, there will be attempts to subject every Arab regime that rejects the treaty to attacks and small wars and thus preoccupy the Arabs with such battles and wars so that the Arab citizen will forget what has happened and will despair. The most serious thing that will happen, in my opinion, is that from now on the Egyptian ruler will turn against the Arab area and Africa. He will also try to send Egyptian forces to Oman and other areas so that, as he sees it, he will have control over oil resources. Together with Israel and the United States, he will become a partner in guaranteeing Arab oil for U.S. interests.

With regard to the Baghdad summit states, one must not jump to conclusions. In a few days, the foreign ministers conference will be held and every Arab regime will have to define its attitude toward what As-Sadat has done. This particularly applies to those who still have some hope as well as the silent and hesitant ones who have been trying to appease the people by saying: Let us wait and see what As-Sadat will do; he might be able to produce something. These are the people with so-called good intentions.

[Question] In a recent speech you said that, following the downfall of the shah of Iran, many shahs in the area will fall. Some people interpreted your statement as a reference to some of the gulf rulers.

[Answer] In fact I meant first and foremost Anwar as-Sadat. I absolutely did not mean any of the gulf states, especially since until now not a single gulf or Saudi official has said that he sides with As-Sadat on the peace treaty. On the contrary, Kuwait has strongly voiced its opposition to it, and Saudi Arabia, despite U.S. pressure, has so far adopted an attitude which we appreciate and consider decisive, particularly regarding the Baghdad summit. All we hope for is that Saudi Arabia--the country of the holy places, as they say--will raise the strongest voice against the new plot.

It is therefore in the interest of Saudi Arabia and the gulf to support the Palestinian problem as they always have. Consequently, by my reference to "shahs," I absolutely did not mean any amir or shaykh or any other person in Saudi Arabia or in Kuwait. I particularly meant As-Sadat. Frankly, I also meant Ja'far Numayri, who does not tire of speaking about the treaty and his support for it. This was in fact what I meant and wanted to make clear. Thanks for asking me this question so that I can clarify matters.

[Question] The Iraqi-Syrian treaty has been received with great welcome and enthusiasm by the Palestinian resistance. Will this welcome and support be followed by your accession to the treaty?

[Answer] This treaty is in fact between two states. We have welcomed the treaty because it has put an end to the estrangement and undeclared war between Syria and Iraq. This in itself is a positive gain. This is a treaty between two states while we are not a state. We are just a revolution. However, what could happen is high-level coordination between the Iraqi, Syrian and Palestinian leaderships. This is what we intend. In the near future we will be visiting Baghdad with a high-level Fatah movement delegation in order to further Palestinian-Iraqi cohesion and, consequently, Iraqi-Syrian-Palestinian cohesion. This is what we are hoping for.

[Question] In a recent statement you mentioned the Black September organization. There has been some explanation of what you meant in the statement. In my opinion, this explanation was not adequate. Can you therefore further clarify this explanation regarding the Black September organization?

[Answer] It is strange indeed that the public, particularly the Western press, look at the answer without paying attention to the question. In fact, the West German journalist [not further identified] did ask me such a question and I spoke to him yesterday. In fact, all the Western press this week has been asking me this particular question: "Will the Black September organization be revived?" In fact, I did not answer this question before but I did answer yesterday and I will answer it today. I would like to tell "public opinion" that the journalist in question asked me: After the state of despair reached in the Arab world following As-Sadat's signing of the treaty, do you expect Black September or any other extremist organization to emerge, given the fact that this organization emerged following the Black September in Amman and Damascus [as published]? I answered that I expect anything to happen. I would expect a black September, a red September and a yellow September. This was what I meant. I did not mean the emergence of Black September in particular but that there will be violent incidents throughout the Arab homeland. Unfortunately, they regard the Palestinian as violent but I regard every Arab citizen as violent. Why should violence be only Palestinian? I am sure that there will be violence on the part of Egyptians, Iraqis, Syrians and Lebanese. In other words, violence will not come from a particular party. This is what I meant. I meant that there will be a state of violence whether called black or white. This is what I meant--there will be a state of violence.

[Question] What progress has been achieved regarding unity in the Palestinian arena following the recent Palestine National Council [PNC] meeting?

[Answer] Despite all that has been said in this regard, I would like to say one thing: In the worst circumstances, relations between the various resistance organizations make them the best national front in the Arab world. We say in the worst and not the best circumstances. This is because we fight together, die together, fall as martyrs together and shed our blood together. We face all the difficulties together. If certain differences occurred at the PNC these were only a passing summer cloud. But all the relations are good, especially in times of crises. We have always faced crises united, and nobody and no quarter can tamper with Palestinian national unity. We in the Fatah movement particularly care about this unity.

It is true that we hear many different views but this is because we have democracy. You will probably hear a Fatah leader attacking the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] or, on the contrary, a DPFLP or PFLP leader attacking Fatah. All this is part of the democratic dialog and an attempt to solve problems so that we can be in a better position.

[Question] What is the effect of Khomeyni's revolution on the Palestinian revolution in general and Fatah in particular?

[Answer] I believe that the question should be more comprehensive; that is, we should ask about the impact of Khomeyni's revolution and what happened in Iran on the general situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian revolution in particular. I believe that what has happened in Iran was an earthquake that has shaken U.S. policy. This is the reason for Carter's attempts and visits to the area.

Their concern to expedite the conclusion of the new alliance is not because they want peace or an easing of tension in the area. On the contrary, I believe that what is being done is a reaction to the U.S. failure in Iran. U.S. imperialism has been dealt a severe blow in Iran and therefore something had to be done in the Middle East. Otherwise, it is inconceivable for the president of the world's most powerful state--as Carter described himself--to come to the Middle East and visit Israel and Egypt unless he wanted to compensate for what has happened in Iran. I believe that, if we can coordinate with the Iranian revolution, we as Arabs can achieve a lot. Iraq and Syria can make Iran their strategic military rear. Regarding the gulf states, the Iranian revolution has eliminated the stick with which the shah threatened them through the sultan of Oman and other agents. The same applies to Saudi Arabia.

Therefore, the Iranian revolution is a gain for our Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution. It is also a gain for all the Arabs if they know how to coordinate the Iranian revolution and the Arab situation in general. There is absolutely no contradiction between being Arabs adhering to our nationalism and solidarity and having relations with an Islamic state that declares its Islamic nature due to its belief and positively supports our revolution and people. The great impact of the Iranian revolution will be felt after the Islamic republic is established and begins assuming its rightful international role. The Iranian revolution will then, God willing, have a greater and better impact.

VOP ON CLASH WITH ISRAELI NAVAL FORCES 28 MAR

JN030704 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 3 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The military spokesman of the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

Implementing and continuing the Palestinian armed struggle against the Zionist entity; escalating the confrontation of the enemy occupation of our homeland by carrying out further revolutionary operations against the Zionist presence; and strengthening the spirit of determination of our Arab masses to confront the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat plot against our Arab people, the Palestinian cause, the Arabism of Jerusalem and Arab dignity, a group of our fighters--the Kafr Qasim group--carried out a military operation against a specific target in our occupied homeland on 28 March. The group proceeded aboard a special boat and managed to break through all the extensive security measures the enemy has been adopting since the process of the signing of the black Egyptian-Zionist peace treaty started. When the boat approached the occupied waters south of Tel Aviv, it was intercepted by an enemy patrol boat. A battle ensued between the two boats. One of our strugglers managed to score a direct hit on the enemy boat. Part of the boat caught on fire. Later, three other Zionist gunboats arrived at the scene and clashed with our boat. The military spokesman added that our boat came under heavy fire by enemy machineguns. Our strugglers returned the fire with machineguns and PRG's. Our strugglers fortified themselves behind cement bags. The boat had hundreds of tons of these bags. The 3-hour battle resulted in the damage and control of our boat by the Zionist enemy. Preliminary reports indicated that the boat vanished and three of our six strugglers were wounded. The enemy suffered seven casualties and one of his boats was hit. Fatah reiterates that it is determined to realize the will of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation to confront the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat plot with all revolutionary violence. Our Palestinian revolution will proceed with its revolutionary struggle to show the entire world that real peace can be achieved if the Palestinian people regain their full right to determine their future and national independence and set up their independent state on all Palestinian soil.

SAUDI ARABIA

CABINET APPROVES BAGHDAD CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

LD021919 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers this evening held a meeting chaired by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. The meeting ended at 2100.

His Excellency Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, the information minister, told the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY that the Council concerned itself with reviewing the current political conditions in the area. It heard a report by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and by the minister of finance and national economy, Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, concerning the resolutions and recommendations of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad.

The Council approved the resolutions within the framework of the kingdom's stand at the Baghdad conference.

AL-JAZIRAH SAYS PALESTINE MUST BE RETURNED TO OWNERS

JN030856 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0718 GMT 3 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 3 April--The Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH today asserts that the Arab nation will not accept peace with the Zionist enemy even if he comes begging for it. It also asserts that the nation will not approve any form of recognition of the Zionist entity in Palestine.

The paper says that the Arab nation, which resisted after the June setback and fought in October, shaking the very foundations of the Zionist army, can, through its solidarity and intrinsic power, foil all the conspiracies being hatched by world Zionism under the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and the Zionist entity.

AL-JAZIRAH affirms that the answer which As-Sadat got from the Arab nation is only one solidarity step on the path of defending the rights of the Arab nation. The enemy that usurped Palestine will pay the price and will be forced to leave Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Golan and Sinai through Arab strength.

The paper concludes: The peace sought by the Arab nation is the peace which returns Palestine to its rightful owners; it is the peace which establishes security and stability throughout the Arab homeland. It is then that As-Sadat will note the difference between peace and capitulation.

PAPER SCORES AS-SADAT FOR BEGIN VISIT

JN030857 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0720 GMT 3 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Jidda, 3 April--The Saudi paper AL-BILAD attacks the visit which terrorist Menahem Begin, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, is paying to Egypt. The paper says: At a time when Arab ambassadors are leaving Cairo and Arab flags are being lowered at Arab League headquarters, As-Sadat receives an enemy whose hands are stained with innocent Arab blood and raises the Zionist flag on Egyptian soil.

In a comment today, the paper adds: History will not forgive As-Sadat for disavowing this innocent blood for promises made by a terrorist who has a long record of acts of destruction and sabotage. History also will not forgive As-Sadat for this change of policy which is incompatible with Egypt's nobility and conviction.

KHALID CONGRATULATES KHOMEYNI ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

LD021428 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1125 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 2 April--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz has sent a telegram of congratulations to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni on the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran.

Following is the text of the telegram:

Your Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, Tehran:

Peace and the blessing of God be upon you. On the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran, I am happy to express to Your Eminence my sincerest heartfelt congratulations. This proclamation has been widely welcomed in Saudi Arabia, which adheres to Islamic law as a creed and method of action. It is indeed a source of happiness that this emerging republic is based on firm Islamic foundations, as the best support for the Islamic religion and for the Islamic peoples, who aspire to prosperity and dignity.

May God place you in the forefront of those who work for the triumph of Islam and Muslims everywhere. I also wish the fraternal Iranian people all progress, prosperity and stability under Islamic law.

MINISTER EXPLAINS ATTITUDE TOWARD EGYPTIAN WORKERS

JN030950 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0818 GMT 3 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 3 April--His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister, has affirmed that Saudi Arabia will continue to deal with Egyptian nationals in the same way as in the past. It will continue to employ them and look after their welfare unless the Egyptian Government adopts measures to the contrary.

In a statement to the Saudi paper AR-RIYAD published today, Prince Nayif said that Saudi Arabia will continue this dealing in all fields, as in the past, in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU ARRIVES IN JIDDA 31 MARCH

LD311532 Ritadh SNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--President Mobutu of Zaire this afternoon arrived in Jidda on a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Mecca; Director of Royal Protocol Jakhdar; Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the Western region; and the Zairian ambassador and embassy officials.

Mobutu's Departure 1 Apr

LD011454 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0705 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 1 Apr--President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire left Jidda this morning for Abu Dhabi, following a short visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of the holy Mecca region; Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the Western Region; Maj Gen 'Ali al-Mash'uf, director of police of the Mecca region; the Zairian ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and a delegation from the royal protocol services.

IRAQI PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN JIDDA FOR PILGRIMAGE

LD021404 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 2 Apr--His Excellency President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq arrived in Jidda this afternoon to perform the rites of the lesser pilgrimage [manasik al-'urah]. His excellency was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, amir of the holy Mecca region; Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the Western Region; 'Abd al-Aziz Jukhaddar, director of the royal protocol section in Jidda; Gen Ali al-Mash'uf, director of the police of the Mecca region; and by Mr Falih 'Abd ar-Razzaq, Iraqi ambassador to Riyadh.

CABINET RESHUFFLE PREDICTED BY PARIS PAPER

LD021505 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 2 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources have said that a Saudi Cabinet reshuffle will take place before mid-April. The sources added that under the proposed reshuffle, Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Amir Fahd will take over the Foreign Ministry portfolio while a Saudi from outside the royal family will be appointed minister of state for foreign affairs. This tradition has been followed since the days when King Faysal was foreign minister while 'Umar as-Saqqaf was minister of state for foreign affairs.

If such a change takes place, Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal will become minister of petroleum and mineral affairs while Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani will take over the Ministry of Planning. According to these sources, Shaykh Hisham Nazir, the present minister of planning, will be appointed ambassador to Washington.

However, other sources, although confirming an imminent Cabinet reshuffle, rule out the possibility of the reshuffle affecting the Foreign Ministry and petroleum portfolios. These sources say that Saudi Ambassador to London Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan will be transferred to Washington.

In any case, the diplomatic sources assert that any changes will have to wait for Amir Fahd's return from his current trip to Spain.

UAE

ABU DHABI ANNOUNCES ITS NEW OIL PRICES

JN021422 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1340 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 2 April--The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Department began taking steps today to implement the recent OPEC conference resolutions on the adjustment of oil prices as of 1 April, 1979.

The department informed the concerned authorities and the companies of the new price of exported UAE oil this morning.

The price of one barrel of Marban oil is now $18.39 as opposed to $16.26, which has been the price since 15 February 1969; the price of one barrel of Zakum oil is $18.29 as opposed to $16.16; and the price of one barrel of Umm ash-Shayf oil is $18.15 as opposed to $15.72.

It should be noted that these new prices represent the posted price plus the market allowance. In its last meeting, OPEC decided to leave the determination of the value of the market allowance to OPEC member-states.

The market prices for these types of oil, according to OPEC regulations, are 93 percent of the posted price. These prices will be as follows: $17.10 per barrel of Marban oil, $17.01 per barrel of Zakum oil and $16.88 per barrel of Umm ash-Shayf oil.

ZAIRE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT 1 APR

JN011029 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0942 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 April--Lt Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, arrived here today on a 2-day official visit to the UAE. Mobutu, who is accompanied by a 65-man high-level delegation, was met on arrival by His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Mobutu's Departure 2 Apr

JN021515 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 April--President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire and his accompanying delegation left Abu Dhabi today at the end of an official 2-day visit to the UAE.

He was seen off by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and senior UAE officials.

The Zairian president held talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations and on the possibility of strengthening them in various spheres.

Joint Statement

JN022150 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2055 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 2 April--Zaire has affirmed that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel does not solve the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East crisis, and does not achieve a just and comprehensive peace. Zaire also stressed the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people's right to their land and to establish their state on their own soil. This was stated in the joint statement issued at 2100 today in both Abu Dhabi and Kinshasa following the official 2-day visit paid to the UAE by His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his excellency the president of Zaire expressed their satisfaction with what has been achieved in cooperation and solidarity between the Arabs and Africans and their condemnation of the racist regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The following is the text of the joint statement:

At the invitation of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire paid an official visit to the UAE from 1-2 April 1979.

On the bilateral level, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the cordial relations of cooperation between the two countries and affirmed their desire to promote and strengthen these relations in the political, economic, cultural and information fields, in the interest of both countries' people. They also expressed satisfaction with what has been achieved in Arab-African cooperation and solidarity and the positive results reached by the Arab-African meetings.

The two leaders emphasized their adherence to and support for the UN Charter and for the nonalined movement, in the interest of the Third World countries and their economic development. The two sides reviewed the Middle East situation and emphasized the need to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The Zaire delegation learned about the UAE stand on the Middle East and pointed out the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and for insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to regain their land, to self-determination and to establish their state on their own soil. The two sides also affirmed that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel does not offer a solution to the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East crisis, and does not achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

The two leaders condemned the racist regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe, which show the racist and aggressive desire to usurp the people's rights and to persecute them.

His excellency the president of Zaire extended an invitation to the UAE president to visit Zaire. The UAE president gratefully accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

YEMEN--PDRY

JOINT AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH OIL FIRM SIGNED 2 APR

JN021459 Baghdad INA in English 1429 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Aden--Democratic (South) Yemen and the British Oil Company yesterday signed here agreement under which the latter ships-fuel supply installations will be turned to (South) Yemen ownership.

The agreement was signed for Democratic Yemen by Mr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, minister of industry, and for the British company by its regional director assistant in the Middle East.

During the signing ceremony, the two sides mentioned keenness over exchange of expertise and developing cooperation between their enterprises on basis of mutual interest.

The British installations, built in 1918, contain fuel deposits, anchorages, oil pipelines and cadres specialized in ships maintenance services.

YEMEN--YAR

SALIH INTERVIEWED ON RECONCILIATION SUMMIT, UNITY MOVE

JN301535 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text of interview granted by YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN published on 30 March]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr President, what do you think are the principles on which unity of the two parts of Yemen can be based and what hopes do you place on the Kuwait summit?

Answer: The principles on which unity can be based were drawn up by the Cairo and Tripoli agreements. These agreements defined the landmarks for the reunion of Arab Muslim Yemen. We lay great hopes on the success of our meeting with the brother president of the southern part of the homeland to clear the air, normalize relations and resume the march along the path of unity--unity which we consider our fate.

Question: What is the true nature of the recent Cabinet reshuffle in North Yemen?

Answer: The recent Cabinet reshuffle aimed at giving a chance to (?other) elements capable of offering service in their fields of specialization as well as expanding the scope of participation in shouldering responsibilities.

Question: It was reported recently that you have started to receive sophisticated U.S. arms. Does that mean dispensing with Soviet or other arms? Is there an intention to (?receive) more U.S. military advisers?

Answer: The defensive arms we receive are the result of the policy we (?have been following) for 5 years of diversifying the sources of arms for our armed forces and not depending on one source.

Question: Do you intend to grant amnesty to Yemeni political personalities abroad after concluding an agreement between the two countries?

Answer: We previously issued an amnesty decree for all those who opposed the state. The chance is available for all those who want to return home and take part in national action.

Question: What is your stand on the treaty between Egypt and the Zionist enemy signed recently? Will this treaty affect the Egyptian workers in North Yemen, especially since it has recently been reported that you will make contracts with teachers from Syria and Iraq? How do you evaluate the Arab situation in general?

Answer: The YAR supports a comprehensive and just peaceful solution within the context of the Arab summit conferences' resolutions. It believes the Israeli enemy does not desire a comprehensive and just settlement guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national rights and the unconditional restoration of the occupied Arab territories in Sinai and the Golan Heights. The YAR believes that the separate solution weakens Arab solidarity and creates instability in the region. This stand of ours is in harmony with the general Arab stand. We are part of the Arab nation and our destiny is common. We shall not relinquish our fateful issues under the any circumstances. What the Arab presidents and kings have committed themselves to in past conferences and will commit themselves to in the future is our full commitment.

Question: Following recent U.S. threats to interfere in the gulf region and after the concentration of the U.S. naval forces near the region, do you think this will influence Arab Gulf security?

Answer: Any foreign intervention in the region will jeopardize its security and stability. The Arab states have to be very careful to keep our Arab countries out of international struggles.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER BEGIN'S ACTIVITIES IN CAIRO REPORTED

Visit to Tomb of Unknown Soldier

NC021400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1332 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin this afternoon laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Upon the Israeli prime minister's arrival at the monument square the Egyptian and Israeli national anthems were played. Then Menahem Begin laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Before the Israeli prime minister left the monument square the national anthem of Israel was played.

Menahem Begin, accompanied by Justice Minister Ahmad Musa, the head of the escort delegation, left by helicopter to visit the Pyramids area.

Visit to Pyramids

NC021547 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] This afternoon Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin visited the Pyramids and the Sphinx area and inspected landmarks of the ancient Egyptian civilization.

In a statement to the radio correspondent after the visit, the Israeli prime minister said that he believes a new era will begin as a result of President as-Sadat's bold initiative and what has been accomplished with the help of President Carter for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. He said he hopes other Arab peoples will join the peace process to make it possible to restore the glory of civilization to the Middle East and to make it a prosperous area.

Visit to Synagogue

NC021927 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin visited the Jewish synagogue in Cairo this afternoon. He was accompanied by several members of the Israeli delegation. The Israeli prime minister prayed in the synagogue with a large number of the Cairo Jewish community members. After the prayer, the Israeli prime minister spoke to the community members.

As-Sadat Dinner for Begin

NC021950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1933 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Mrs as-Sadat gave a dinner this evening in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Mrs Begin.

The banquet was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak; presidential assistant Eng Sayyid Mar'i; presidential adviser Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi; presidential office chief Hasan Kamil; Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali; ministers; members of the People's Assembly; the governor of Cairo; members of the diplomatic corps; newspaper chief editors; and a number of artists and writers.

As-Sadat Speech at Dinner

NC022158 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] President Anwar as-Sadat gave a dinner this evening at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the delegation accompanying him. The dinner was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and senior state officials.

President Anwar as-Sadat delivered a speech at the dinner, in which he said: I take this opportunity to express my happiness and the happiness of the Egyptian people at receiving Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on Egyptian soil.

The president said: The peace process has started. We have fought and will continue to fight, but for understanding and love instead of hatred; for neighborliness in the total sense of the word; for future generations; for no more war; for the prosperity of our countries; and for peace for our peoples and for the entire world.

The president asked the guests to drink from the precious Nile water in toasting Mr Begin and his wife.

Begin Dinner Speech

TA022137 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin's speech at ceremonial dinner given in his honor by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo; speech given in English with superimposed Hebrew translation--live]

[Text] President as-Sadat, Mr Vice President, Mrs Mubarak, members of the Cabinet, members of the People's assembly, members of the Israeli liberation organizations, members of the Jewish people, ladies and gentlement. Today, Mr President, I return your visit to Jerusalem. This visit may have come a little late, but as the saying goes, better late than never. Your reaction to my invitation to come to Jerusalem, to speak before the Knesset, and to address the people in Israel and all nations of the world was a turning point in the history of our two ancient peoples and in the history of the Middle East. We started to negotiate a treaty of peace. We vowed: no more war. Let us terminate the state of war and establish peace, that peace which we desire and pray for. In the course of the negotiations there were indeed many arguments and differences of opinion. Why deny this? However, it is the results that are important.

A week ago, before the eyes of millions of people throughout the world, we signed the peace agreement which our common great and dear friend, President Carter, signed as a witness. Yesterday, the members of the Israeli Cabinet, according to our constitutional law, ratified the treaty. Mr President, whenever you come to Israel, in accordance with the constitutional procedures customary here with regard to ratification, we will be prepared, without any further delay, to apply the peace treaty ratified by both the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel.

A new era will dawn in the Middle East as the rising sun brings a wonderful light after that dark and long night. Let us thank God for this wonderful achievement, hallelujah, as we say. On this cornerstone, Mr President, let us pray that this will be a cornerstone to an eternal building of prosperity, development and economic and social progress. By establishing peace we will set an example for all nations and illustrate the blessings of peace.

We well know the sufferings of war, I saw a young Egyptian man in a wheelchair on our television; I will never forget him or it. In our land, too, many young men are in wheelchairs. I will not forget, neither the Egyptian nor the Israeli cripples. Let us pray that as a result of our action we shall never again see, on one side or the other, young men in wheelchairs.

Herein lies the deep humanity of the articles and paragraphs of the peace treaty we signed. May I be permitted, Mr President, to express my opinion: Israel and Egypt have never had conflicting interests. I believe with all my heart that together we will be able to develop a community of interests concerning all nations and concerning our future and our sons' future after us. Neither of us can be indifferent to this future. With liberty and satisfaction Israel and Egypt will be able to develop their future, and when imperialism challenges democracy we shall support democracy. When faith in divine providence, when courage is confronted with godlessness, with intolerance, (?we emerge as even greater supporters of God, of democracy and freedom). Our civilizations are rooted in the dawn of history, thousands of years ago, and they will contribute to promoting all those things which make living on earth worthwhile. The new civilization will be a shining example of the development of peace.

It is in this spirit, Mr President, that I have come to Cairo to be with you, with your colleagues, with your great people, as a friend, as a brother, with an outstretched hand and an open heart. We hope and desire that the peace treaty will be a first step toward a comprehensive peace settlement with all countries in our region, a peace which all of us hope will last forever.

We turn to all those who took or were misled to take a negative attitude to relinquish their militarism and this negativism, and join us in the peace process that will benefit everyone. I am convinced that in due course this is what will happen.

We wish you all the best, Mr President, a man of courage and peace. We wish you success in leading Egypt as our good neighbor, [here Begin speaks a few words in Arabic] a country of peace bearing fruits to its inhabitants.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will raise a glass of holy Nile water to the president and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Visit to Museum

NC030803 Cairo MENA in English 0725 GMT 3 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 3--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin paid a visit this morning to the Egyptian museum, accompanied by Counsellor Ahmad Musa, head of the mission of honour accompanying Begin. Premier Begin was received upon arrival by director of the Egyptian museum.

Talks with As-Sadat

NC031023 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 April--At 1105 the Israeli-Egyptian talks resumed at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace with a separate meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Mr Menahem Begin.

During the meeting the Egyptian delegation, which included Vice President Husni Mubarak, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and other Egyptian officials, met with members of the Israeli delegation.

Before this meeting President as-Sadat stated: We will now discuss the new momentum of the peace process. He added: We are aware that the peace treaty is the cornerstone of an overall and just peace. In the future, we will discuss and agree on the steps we will take in order to realize the aspirations of our peoples and establish neighborly relations and love instead of hate.

Menahem Begin also spoke before the discussions began. He spoke first about his visit to the Egyptian museum. He expressed his admiration of the Egyptian archeological exhibits he saw at the museum. Concerning the discussions, the Israeli prime minister said: We will discuss issues of interest to both countries. He added: I approve what President as-Sadat said. I want to add that I had a lavish reception in the Cairo streets by a people who expressed their friendship for the sake of peace. I was deeply touched by this reception.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN TO MEET IN AL-'ARISH 27 MAY

NC031055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1037 GMT 3 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will meet in the town of Al-'Arish on 27 May, after the city is returned to Egyptian sovereignty on 26 May.

This was stated by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin after his closed session with President as-Sadat. The meeting lasted 50 minutes. Begin said he and President as-Sadat will fly to Beersheba by helicopter [after the meeting in Al-'Arish].

President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin expressed their satisfaction with the discussions that took place today.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON WELCOME FOR BEGIN AT AIRPORT

Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1843 on 2 April carries a corrected version of the item entitled "Mubarak, Khalil Welcome Begin at Cairo Airport," published in the 2 April Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, D 14, omitting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil from the list of those receiving the Israeli prime minister.

AMMAN DAILY: KHALIL REFUSES TO MEET BEGIN

JN031033 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Apr 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Text] Cairo--All pressures exerted by the Egyptian authorities on Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil in recent days to persuade him to go to Cairo airport to meet the murderer Begin have failed.

Mustafa Khalil refused to shake hands with the Israeli prime minister despite all attempts to persuade him to do so. Informed Egyptian sources say that Khalil was threatened with the use of force by the Egyptian security forces. These sources say that the Egyptian security forces and intelligence service raided the house of the Egyptian prime minister on the eve of Begin's visit and threatened to use force against him if he insisted on not meeting Begin. Mustafa Khalil, however, refused and threatened to commit suicide if the Egyptian authorities persisted in their threats. These sources say Mustafa Khalil said: I will not shake hands with the enemy of the nation and the ally of the United States.

The Egyptian intelligence service submitted a report on this matter to As-Sadat which made him angry.

QNA REPORTS 'COOL RECEPTION' FOR BEGIN IN CAIRO

NC022202 Doha QNA in English 2010 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 2 (QNA)--QNA's correspondent in Cairo reported today that the reception for Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the Egyptian capital was cool, as the ceremony was limited to formalities. The Israeli flag was hoisted and the Israeli national anthem was played. Begin reviewed a guard of honour, escorted by Vice President Husni Mubarak, who had received him.

The well-wishers were very limited in number, including some Cabinet ministers, Muslim and Christian religious elders and officers of the armed forces. There was no public at the airport, Begin found no one to wave for him, there were only the newsmen, totalling about 300 including 165 Israelis. After the airport formalities, Begin and Mubarak rode a limousine to At-Tahirah Palace in Al-Qubbah gardens, the nearest official palace to Cairo Airport. There were no people on the route. There were no Israeli flags or pictures of Begin in any square, an ordinary feature in the reception of any state guest in Egypt. The subject of the reception for Begin had been raised by the Israeli media mission at Dr. Ghali's press conference last night.

Dr. Ghali was asked why the Israeli flags were not hoisted and Begin's pictures were not displayed although the Egyptian flags and pictures of President as-Sadat were raised in Jerusalem in 1977. Dr. Ghali said he knew nothing on the subject.

The Israeli mission also complained that they are accommodated at As-Salam Hotel, one of the leading Cairo hotels but located at the farthest end of Heliopolis, near graveyards. Officials at the state information service replied that it was difficult to accommodate the mission in one single hotel in the centre of the city at a sudden notice and it was also difficult to scatter the mission at a number of hotels for security reasons.

Conditions are proceeding absolutely normally in Cairo. The ordinary citizen apparently does not feel or does not care that the Israeli prime minister is visiting Cairo for the first time.

It seems that Egyptian authorities don't want to show any popular or extraordinary welcome for Begin. Begin has hastened to ask to visit Egypt even before the People's Assembly had ratified the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and only two days after President as-Sadat's return from abroad. It also appears that the Egyptian authorities believe that Egypt has a long way to go in the negotiations with Begin over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It was also noted that it had been announced before that Dr. Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, would head the mission of honor that would escort Begin, but today it was announced that Ahmed Mussa, the minister of justice, would head the mission. It was also noted that Begin's moves in Cairo, especially to the Pyramids of Al-Jizah in the western tip of Cairo, is by helicopter and not by car. It was believed that Begin would have liked to transit through Cairo by car and greet the people.

AL-AHRAM ON BEGIN'S VISIT, EGYPTIAN-U.S. RELATIONS

NC030726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo papers this morning refer to the discussions which President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin will hold this morning. The papers say that these discussions will center on the next phase in the settlement efforts, which is connected with the negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinians to be held in Al-'Arish within 5 weeks, the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and the arrangements for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai.

The papers highlight President as-Sadat's emphasis during the dinner banquet he hosted in honor of the Israeli prime minister that there will be no wars from now on and that we will fight and continue to fight for understanding and love and not for hatred. They also highlight Begin's statement: We pray that peace will include all states in the area.

The papers also publish the text of the official statement explaining Egypt's position on the so-called Baghdad resolutions. The statement says that Egypt will take legal measures to insure that all Arab organizations, unions and establishments will continue to function in Egypt and to protect their interests and the rights of those dealing with them or working for them.

AL-AHRAM comments editorially today on the statement made by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin just before he came to Cairo, in which he said that he was going to Egypt with an open heart. The paper says: We try to believe what Begin says--that he has come to Egypt with an open heart. We try to believe what the Israeli prime minister says--that he hopes his visit will open a new chapter in Middle East history. Having become accustomed to being sincere with ourselves and others, we emphasize to the Israeli prime minister that this new chapter in history can only be opened if the message of the desired durable and just peace is implemented everywhere in the area. Peace does not belong to Egypt alone or to Israel alone or to both alone. Peace can only be real if it includes all the states and peoples in the area. Such peace can be established only if Israel hurries with the open heart to which its prime minister referred to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

These rights were the first demand which President as-Sadat submitted to Israel in his historic speech at the Knesset. They were the first subject Egypt raised at the negotiating table with Israel. They were the main cause for the obstruction of the negotiations. Egypt signed the peace treaty with Israel only after Israel put its signature to these rights.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM says: The quicker Israel translates into deeds what it signed, without entering a vicious circle regarding Palestinian rights or creating obstacles, the firmer the peace process will become. When the bells of peace ring, not one hand will beat the drums of war.

In an article entitled "A Point of Clarification Regarding the Disagreement With the United States," AL-AHRAM's chief editor, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, ridicules the attempts by some to interpret this disagreement over the U.S. memorandum of assurances to Israel as a sudden tension in relations between Cairo and Washington. He explains that the letters which the two sides exchanged in this regard were a part of a civilized dialog aimed at further clarifications and confirmation of their stands.

Al-Jammal says: The letters which Egypt sent the U.S. Government regarding the U.S. memorandum of assurances to Israel clearly indicate the method which Egypt followed at the peace negotiations and the group of principles on which Egypt based its view concerning everything connected with the peace treaty. The first principle is that Egypt refused to receive any price for signing the treaty. It also refused the establishment of any military bases on its territory because land and sovereignty are the main props of peace. Furthermore, it refused to enter into any military alliance. Anything outside these principles was negotiable and debatable.

The writer stresses that the disagreement regarding the U.S. memorandum centers on one point: the violation or threat of violation of the peace treaty. He says: Israel has no need for this assurance because the peace treaty itself defines a precise method to be followed to guarantee abidance by the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement--negotiations and arbitration. This means that guarantees against the violation or threat of violation of the peace treaty will be directed against Egypt. It also means that the United States will side with Israel against Egypt. This, as Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil put it in his memorandum to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, cannot possibly help safeguard peace in the area. The threat to take retaliatory measures not included in the Camp David framework accord cannot serve any useful purpose.

The writer points out that the United States has answered the Egyptian view by offering to sign with Egypt a memorandum of assurances similar to that it signed with Israel. Egypt has rejected this offer, providing further proof that it does not agree that anyone else should defend its territory or that military bases be established on its territory to defend it in the event of an aggression or of Israel's violation of the peace treaty. Egypt is able by its own intrinsic power to defend its territory and prevent Israel from dishonoring the provisions of the peace treaty.

In conclusion, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal says: What is happening between Cairo and Washington is no more than a civilized disagreement which does not affect at all the ties of friendship between them. This is a mere subjective discussion on a point of disagreement which each side looks upon from a different angle. The letters which Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil exchanged with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance mean two important things. They mean that Egypt's policy has always stemmed and will continue to stem from its self-confidence and its ability to say no to everything it does not approve or accept. It also means that Egypt carries out all its actions in broad daylight and in public and that it does not disguise its policy or intentions. Its policy and intentions spring from its independent will. The will of Egypt is based on ethical principles which it applies equally in its dealings with friends and foes.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAYS BAGHDAD RECOMMENDATIONS 'ILLEGAL'

NC021452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1418 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--Egypt has declared that it will adopt adequate legal measures to insure that the various Arab organizations, unions and establishments in Egypt continue to function and to protect their interests and the rights of those dealing with and working for them. The following official statement was released in Cairo today:

The recommendations adopted in Baghdad for transferring the Arab League headquarters, for asking the Arab specialized organizations, establishments and unions to transfer their headquarters from Cairo and for setting up a committee to take over their assets and documents, contravene the provisions of Articles 7, 8, 10 and 19 of the Arab League Charter, thus rendering these recommendations null and void and inapplicable vis-a-vis the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the referent Arab organizations, establishments and unions. In view of this fact, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that both it and these organizations and establishments have the right to disregard these illegal recommendations. Consequently, Egypt will adopt adequate legal measures to insure that the various organizations, unions and establishments continue to function and to protect their interests and the rights of those dealing with and working for them in accordance with their founding charters and the legal regulations governing them.

OPPOSITION PARTY STATEMENT SUPPORTS PEACE TREATY

NC021650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1416 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--The opposition Socialist Labor Party [SLP] has announced that the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is the first step on a long journey toward the establishment of just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

The party affirmed that this step must be followed by other urgent and decisive steps for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem.

The party also asserted that Arab solidarity is one of the principles for a triumph of the Arab cause. The party called on the Arab governments to support the unity of the Arab rank within the spirit and letter of the Arab League Charter.

In a statement issued today giving its opinion on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the party expressed appreciation of the great efforts exerted by President Anwar as-Sadat and the members of the Egyptian team during the negotiations which led to the signing of the treaty.

In its statement, the SLP recommended the convening of a general conference of Arab parties--to be attended by representatives of all the Arab people in Cairo--so as to hold a democratic discussion aimed at channeling the efforts of the Arab people toward completing the liberation process and achieving overall Arab development.

The statement reads: While recording its appreciation of the huge efforts exerted by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and the members of the Egyptian negotiating team that led to the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel; on the basis of a stipulation in the SLP program that Egypt is part of the Arab homeland and the Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation; on the basis of a stipulation in the SLP program that peace with Israel has military and economic perils that require our permanent vigilance and protection of our national security, the SLP declares to the Egyptian people, the peoples of the Arab and Islamic nations and the peace-loving peoples of the world that it has studied, at a meeting of its executive committee and parliamentary body, all the articles of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the treaty annexes and the exchange of letters between all the parties concerned.

The SLP also declares that after due deliberation it affirms the following points:

1. The signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is a first step on a long journey toward the achievement of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. The SLP also affirms that this step must be followed by other urgent and decisive steps for a total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories in Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

2. An appropriate atmosphere for the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel can only be effected after completion of the full withdrawal from all Sinai.

The provisions contained in the annexes to the treaty to the effect that Egypt and Israel will conclude cultural, trade, and civil aviation and communications agreements during the 6 months following the beginning of the initial withdrawal, is an arrogant stand by the Israeli side. Moreover, Israel cannot win the complete trust of the Egyptian people by just signing these agreements; only after all its forces withdraw from every inch of the occupied territory, and after the Israeli statesmen stop their procrastinating and making interpretations that contradict the spirit and provisions of the treaty can trust be wholly given. The Israelis must also cease their statements that are based on racist thinking.

Therefore the SLP cannot accept these claims or feel reassured by these cultural, trade and other agreements while the Israeli Army forcibly occupies territory of four Arab states.

3. The SLP calls on the masses of the Egyptian people to exercise constant vigilance over the results of the signing of the treaty so that Israel cannot exploit the Egyptian people's faith and love of peace by penetrating the commercial markets and by exploiting the situation for Israeli economic interests at the expense of our national economy.

The SLP urges the Egyptian people to increase their reliance upon their national industry and to develop and promote it. It also urges the people to increase production and efforts for building their national economy without excessive dependence on foreign loans, which would only enlarge Egypt's debts and burden the coming generations.

4. Arab solidarity is one of the principal pillars for the victory of the Arab cause. The Arab governments should close Arab ranks in the letter and spirit of the Arab League Charter.

In summing up its views on the treaty the SLP sees it as its duty to stress the need for Arab parties to hold a general conference, to be attended by representatives of all the Arab people. The party will call for convening such a conference in Cairo shortly, following its consultations with the popular organizations in the Arab homeland for a democratic dialog aimed at unifying the Arab people's efforts to complete the liberation and achieve a comprehensive Arab development. The SLP believes that Arab nationalism not supporting this view cannot affect the course of the struggle.

5. The party affirms that the principles of justice, which safeguarded Egypt's rights to restore full sovereignty over its occupied territory in Sinai, must constitute the basis for reviewing the future security arrangements, for securing and confirming Egypt's complete sovereignty over its territory up to its international boundary, including the state laws' supremacy in accordance with its basic system.

The SLP affirms that the principle of justice, which guaranteed Egypt's full rights to restore complete sovereignty over all of its occupied territory, is a legal and historic right of the other Arab peoples whose territory is occupied by Israel.

It must also be clear that no interpretations can detract from Egypt's Arab commitments because these are fateful commitments having priority over any other agreements.

6. The United States, which has exerted great efforts for the ratification of this treaty, is asked to exert further pressure on its ally Israel to bring about a complete withdrawal as soon as possible for Sinai, the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, to end the Israeli occupation and exploitation of resources.

7. The SLP calls on the United Nations, the Security Council, and all peace-loving peoples to exert further efforts for safeguarding the rights of the Palestinian people to establish their free independent state on their land in implementation of UN and Security Council resolutions and the universal declaration on human rights. God is great; long live the people.

The SLP parliamentary body and the Executive Committee had held five joint meetings under the chairmanship of Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, the leader of the party, and two debates, last month, to discuss the clauses and provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its appendixes.

The meetings, which were held at the party headquarters in Al-Qubbah and in the party's parliamentary office in the People's Assembly, were attended by the deputy leader of the party, Mahmud Abu Wafiyah, officials of the women's committee, youths, workers, peasants as well as provincial officials.

QATARI AMBASSADOR LEAVES CAIRO FOR HOME

NC021553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1547 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--Qatari Ambassador in Cairo Sharidah Jubran al-Ka'bi left Cairo for home at noon today.

CHARGE REASSURES EGYPTIANS IN JORDAN ON BREAK IN RELATIONS

NC021833 Cairo MENA in English 1808 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Amman, April 2--(MENA)--Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Fu'ad Yusuf told Egyptian residents in Jordan not to worry as a result of the severance of relations between Jordan and Egypt.

The Egyptian diplomat was speaking to about a hundred Egyptian professors, doctors and engineers about the consequences of the rupture.

The personnel of the Egyptian Embassy in Amman will be returning to Cairo within ten days at most. Only five will be left behind to handle consular affairs.

The Sudanese Embassy here will look after Egyptian interests in Jordan.

OFFICIAL SAYS EGYPT DOES NOT IMPORT ARAB OIL

NC020800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--A senior official at the Egyptian Petroleum Organization has confirmed that Egypt does not import any oil from the Arab world.

He added that the production from Egyptian oilfields exceeds 25 million tons annually, of which Egypt consumes 12 million tons and 13 million tons are exported at a value of 350 million pounds, according to the 1978 figures.

In a statement published by he newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, the official says that Egypt only imports butane gas from Italy and Greece for which payment is made in foreign currency from the proceeds of the exports.

He also says that after the first stage of withdrawal from Sinai, Egypt's oil production will increase by 20,000 barrels a day from the 'Ulama field which is now exploited by Israel. It is located near At-Tur.

The paper also published a statement by an official at the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade saying that the volume of Egypt's trade with the Arab states, excluding Sudan, was in 1977 only 4.5 percent of Egypt's foreign trade.

EGYPT, SHELL INITIAL OIL EXPLORATION ACCORD

NC021410 Cairo MENA in English 1355 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 2 (MENA)--The Egyptian oil authority has recently received numerous initial offers by international big oil companies, for oil prospecting and exploitation in Sinai, MENA learned.

The oil authority is currently preparing necessary maps for the 40,000 square kilometre area for oil prospecting in the northern half of Sinai.

Meanwhile, the authority today initialed a new accord on oil prospecting in the western desert with Dutch Shell Company which is the biggest deal on prospecting operations to be carried out in Egypt up till now. The accord stipulates that some 83 million dollars will be spent on oil prospecting over a period of eight years as of the finalisation of the accord.

Oil Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal inaugurated today the Second International Symposium on Oil, Fuel and Chemicals organized by the research centre of Egypt's oil company. The three-day symposium is attended by about 100 Egyptian experts representing the various bodies, and research centres concerned in oil prospects and oil derivatives.

On the other hand some 52 wells of underground water will be digged in the new valley before the end of 1979, within the framework of a plan of agricultural expansion and land reclamation in the new valley.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO EGYPTIANS WORKING IN UGANDA

NC021854 Cairo MENA in English 1826 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 2--(MENA)--The Foreign Ministry declared in a statement today that the Cairo instructions to the Egyptian embassies in Kampala, capital of Uganda, and Nairobi, capital of Kenya, on facilitating the traveling procedures for Egyptians who want to return to Egypt as a result of the war between Tanzania and Uganda are restricted to the Egyptians working in Uganda.

The statement affirmed that the instructions have nothing to do with Egyptians working in Tanzania, as reported yesterday.

AFP: FOUR FORMER VICE PRESIDENTS ATTACK PEACE TREATY

NC011718 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 1 (AFP)--Four veterans of the 1952 officers' coup against the Egyptian monarchy today attacked the peace treaty with Israel, in a statement to foreign journalists here. The four were former vice-presidents Zakariya Muhyi ad-Din and Husayn as-Shafi'i, and Kamal ad-Din Husayn and 'Abd al-Latif Baghdadi.

They described the treaty as a "separate" peace which gives "absolutely everything" to Israel and "absolutely nothing" to Egypt.

Egyptian troops, they said, would be withdrawn from the eastern front to defend United States interests in Africa.

WRITERS, FORMER FREE OFFICERS CONDEMN PEACE TREATY

JN012015 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The progressive writers and intellectuals in Egypt have denounced the treaty of the traitor As-Sadat with the Zionist enemy, describing it as a treaty of war against the Arab nation and the African liberation movement. The Egyptian writers held a symposium last night and part of this symposium was published in Beirut today.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party in Egypt, who attended the symposium, said that the treaty falls within the framework of the U.S. plan to form a nucleus for a military alliance between Egypt and Israel aimed at rearranging the region in the interest of U.S. imperialism. He called on the Egyptian and pan-Arab forces to struggle to foil this plan and said that the Arab nation is now capable of meeting its responsibilities. This is manifested by the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad. These resolutions, Muhyi ad-Din added, are a first step in foiling the As-Sadat-Zionist-imperialist plots in the region.

Mr Husayn Fahmi, former dean of Egyptian journalists, said that As-Sadat's treaty of surrender completely ignores the Egyptian people's struggle and places Egypt in the laps of the military pacts against which Egypt fought for a quarter of a century. Mr Fahmi affirmed that the new alliance will transform Egypt into an imperialist-Zionist force to strike at the freedom movement in the Arab homeland and Africa. He said that the people of Egypt refuse to allow their armed forces to become a U.S. police force.

Some four former Egyptian free officers--Kamal ad-Din Husayn, Zakariyah Muhyi ad-Din, 'Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi and Husayn ash-Shafi'i--have condemned the treaty signed between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy. In a written statement to the foreign journalists, the free officers denounced the treaty, which gives Israel everything, encroaches upon Egyptian sovereignty and betrays Egypt's Arabism.

The free officers pointed out that the Egyptian forces will be evacuated from the Egyptian front in order to defend U.S. interests in Africa.

IRAQ CALLS ON ARAB LEAGUE TO IMPLEMENT BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

JN021239 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 April--The Foreign Ministry informed the Arab League today of the need to promptly implement all the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers concerning the transfer of Arab League headquarters to Tunis.

The Foreign Ministry also asked the assistant secretary general of the Arab League for economic affairs to implement the resolution on the application of the Arab boycott laws, principles and provisions to companies, establishments and individuals in Egypt who deal directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy. It also asked him to supervise the main boycott office in Damascus.

MUSLIM IMAMS IN IRAQ ASSAIL EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

JN301615 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, March 30, INA--The mosques' imams in Baghdad in their Friday speeches before prayers today denounced the conspiracy document signed by traitor Anwar as-Sadat with the Zionists, enemies of the Arabs and Islam.

The Muslim imams in their sermons called on all Muslims to denounce and condemn the agreement and to strive for defeating it by all possible means. They called for standing against as-Sadat, the traitor who sold Muslim sanctities to the Zionists and imperialists.

They reiterated in their sermons that the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, is a duty dictated on every Arab and Muslim believing in the principles of his nation and its great mission.

The speakers highly evaluated the unitary steps being taken between Iraq and Syria, regarding it as the ideal road for liberating the Arab soil and checking off the traitors to the nation and the Zionist and imperialist enemies.

ARAB JOURNALISTS FEDERATION ENDS MEETING, ISSUES STATEMENT

JN022127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Al-Habbaniyah, 60 km west of Baghdad, 2 April--The sixth general conference of the Arab Journalists Federation has elected Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi as its president for the next term.

At the end of its meetings held in Al-Habbaniyah today, the conference also elected five deputies to the president: Dr Sabir Falhut from Syria, Milhim Karam Milhim from Lebanon, Sami (al-Munaysi) from Kuwait, (Harran Jadu) from Algeria and Rakan al-Majali from Jordan.

In his address, Hammudi thanked the conference for the trust placed in him and stressed that the next stage in the life of the Arab Journalists Federation will be characterized by collective work to enable all to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities in achieving the Arab masses' objectives and their just cause--Palestine--and in building a socialist Arab society.

The Arab journalists stressed that the Arab land is the Arab masses' property. No one has the right to relinquish one single inch of Arab land and no Arab ruler has the right to dispose of it.

In a statement issued by the Arab journalists at the end of their 2-day meetings, the Arab journalists stated that the responsibility for liberating Palestine falls upon the Arab masses, particularly the Palestinian masses. The Arab journalists stressed that the liberation of the occupied Arab territories can only be achieved by armed struggle and not through concessions. They also stressed their commitment to struggle against imperialism, Zionism, all kinds of racism, oppression, persecution and exploitation and to foil the agreement of humiliation and disgrace signed by traitor As-Sadat.

Other conferees issued a call to mobilize the Arab masses' potentials, which should be directed to achieving pan-Arab objectives; to group national and progressive forces within a unified pan-Arab front in order to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation; to place all Arab resources in the service of the battle; to end the imperialist and reactionary forces' domination of national resources; to consider all dealings with the Zionist enemy as treason to the Arab nation and homeland; to adopt unified positions against U.S. imperialism, because it is a principal enemy of the nation; and to consider all the borders of confrontation with the enemy as open territory to the resistance and to all Arab strugglers.

The statement called on all Arab regimes to immediately implement the Baghdad summit conference resolutions and those of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference.

The conferees urged that democratic and professional liberties not be suppressed; that patriots not be persecuted; that the masses' potentials be freed and that Arab regimes that support traitor As-Sadat be condemned. The conference also urged that a democratic atmosphere be provided in which freedom of the press would be guaranteed and that any journalists who support the treasonous agreement, As-Sadat or cover for As-Sadat's treason be punished. The conferees declared their support for the journalists in fraternal Egypt who are struggling against traitor As-Sadat's capitulationist measures. They also sought the provision of financial and moral support for these journalists, particularly those who are banned from exercising their patriotic role within Egypt.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL ATTACKS IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

JN011428 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] London, 1 April--Na'im Haddan, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and secretary general of the Progressive National Front, has declared that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Government are eager to continue the alliance within the Progressive National Front.

Haddad said that the revolution's principles and pan-Arab strategy commit all sides to the alliance in the National Front to protecting our domestic and national interests.

In a statement to the magazine AD-DUSTUR to be published in its Monday issue, Haddad said that the principles and policies that contradict the revolution's pan-Arab socialist line will have no place within the front, in accordance with the front's bylaws, as approved by all sides.

Haddad explained that the reason for the differences with the Iraqi Communist Party is the party's constant attempts to become a center of ideological and political attraction by employing methods that are alien to the formula and nature of the political and ideological commitments defined by the National Action Charter.

Haddad said that the Iraqi Communist Party has constantly violated the National Action Charter's principles and presented views on the Palestine issue in contradiction with the revolution's line. Haddad explained that the Iraqi Communist Party reached the point of placing itself on the opposition's side in accordance with the communist motto "alliance and struggle at the same time."

Haddad said that the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee policy has been fiercely opposed by the party's rank and file, which called on the party to abandon this policy, to follow a pan-Arab policy and to mobilize the party's resources in defense of the revolution, instead of opposing it.

Asked about a person called Sa'd Ahmad, who announced in Beirut the Iraqi Communist Party's withdrawal from the front, Haddad said that he is one of the communists but he is not necessarily a member of the party Central Committee. Haddad explained that the Progressive National Front has not received an official notification from the Iraqi Communist Party that the latter is withdrawing from the front.

Haddad explained that meetings between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee are still continuing.

Asked whether Iraqi-Soviet relations have been affected by the stand toward the Iraqi Communist Party, Haddad said that relations between us and the Soviet Union are based on equality, mutual interests, and complete independence in adopting the stands and policies that express the two countries' interests.

Haddad said: I do not believe that the relationship between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party will reflect on the Soviet Union's stands. He affirmed that this is an Iraqi question and that we are the only ones who deal with domestic issues.

Haddad emphasized that Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union will continue to be firm, because we are in the same trench in the struggle against imperialism. Furthermore, bilateral cooperation is in the interest of the Soviets, the Arab nation and in the interest of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Haddad said: We have told the Soviets that we will not allow our relations with you to pass through a channel called the Iraqi Communist Party. He said: We will firmly uphold this principle in our relations with the Soviet Union. He added that our relations with the Soviet Union will continue to be "firm and solid."

Haddad disclosed that the responsibile authorities are now looking into the cases of 27 communists who were recently arrested. They had been members of the armed forces. He said that they are currently being interrogated and it is proven that they worked to organize communist cells inside the army at the time when they were members of the armed forces, the Iraqi law will be applied against them. If the investigation proves otherwise, they will be released immediately.

Asked about relations with Iran, Haddad said Iraq is constantly eager to strengthen its relations with neighborly Iran.

PREMIER ADDRESSES NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

JN021728 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has stated that Jordan's actions in the Arab arena in the service of national and Arab issues have been warmly welcomed and greatly appreciated by all the Arab brothers. Badran added that the Jordanian position has been characterized by objectivity, calmness and an unemotional stand in dealing with the issues. This helps to consolidate the results that have been achieved and enables them to last longer.

In a statement at a meeting of the National Consultative Council under council chairman Ahmad Al-Lawzi at noon today, Badran stated that from the outset the Jordanian Government adopted a clear, fixed position on the Camp David conference and its results. Jordan rejected the Camp David agreements in both form and substance, first because Jordan was not a party to the negotiations, and also because the Camp David results do not deal with the essential elements necessary to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the area, which should take into consideration the Palestinian people's right to self-determination regarding their homeland.

Badran added that Jordan's position on a just and lasting peace is known. It is based on two principles. The first is full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem. The second is the recovery of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination on their homeland. Badran added that, due to our desire to seek the truth and to achieve a scientific and true assessment of what is taking place, we saw fit to maintain a dialog with the United States. For this reason, we submitted 14 questions to the United States, asking for clarification of various obscure points that affect fateful issues covered by the agreement. However, the U.S. answers to our questions were neither convincing nor satisfactory. These questions brought more confusion, particularly as the answers did not deal with the conflict's true essence, indicating only generally that attempts were being made to single out Egypt and to have it reach a separate solution with Israel. This led us to reject these agreements.

Badran explained that during and after the Camp David conference, Jordan maintained contacts with fraternal Arab countries in order to discuss the situation. His Majesty King Husayn also visited a number of European capitals to explain Jordan's position on the latest Middle East developments, the bases for a comprehensive and just peace in the area and Jordan's viewpoint on the Camp David agreements. He also outlined the political dimensions that could result from a bilateral Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In addition, Jordan accepted the Iraqi president's invitation to participate in an Arab summit conference in Baghdad, in order to formulate a unified Arab strategy for confronting the various eventualities. During the conference, His Majesty King Husayn called for comprehensive Arab planning that would be guided by disciplined minds and far-sightedness. This would serve the Arab nation and mobilize Arab financial capabilities within a well-studied program designed to consolidate Arab strength, particularly that of the confrontation states, as well as the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran stated that the Jordanian position was especially responded to and appreciated by all the brother Arabs who met in Baghdad, for the strategic Jordanian position stems from the principle of protecting all Arab rights, refusing to relinquish these rights and making these rights the objective of all Jordanian contacts with all parties.

Badran pointed out that both during and after this conference the U.S. administration undertook several contacts with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It sent several officials to Amman in an attempt to probe the Jordanian position and, if possible, to try to influence this poisition and to cause Jordan to join the negotiations. The latest of these U.S. envoys was Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. Prime Minister Mudar Badran added that His Majesty King Husayn reitereated Jordan's firm position to Brzezinski, based on the need to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement that would deal with all aspects of the problem, with the participation of all parties, and based on the achievement of the just pan-Arab demands. These demands include full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination in their homeland.

In support of this position, His Majesty King Husayn, as always, will continue to exert all efforts at all times to gather Arab capabilities and to coordinate action with his brother Arab leaders in confronting the challenges and the dangerous turning points that are facing our nation.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran added that the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad succeeded in reaching an acceptable formula, adopted by the conference, on detailed measures against the Egyptian Government. By adopting these measures, the conference preserved unity of opinion, contrary to all expectations.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran added that we have made Jordan's firm position clear in all our contacts and have rendered it the principle and basis of both our Arab and international actions. Badran added that Jordan and the Arabs agree that true Arab solidarity, the building of intrinsic strength and its consolidation with all the Arab nation's potentials and capabilities, the organization of these capabilities in order to block all breaches through which the enemies might pass to shake our steadfastness and the preservation of national cohesion are basic prerequisites for achieving this just and comprehensive peace. The results of the latest Baghdad conference conform to this position.

Comments on University Demonstrations

JN022028 Amman Domestic Television in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Regarding today's demonstrations at the University of Jordan, the prime minister said: Students demonstrated in support of his majesty's policies on the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, but Zionist agents had infiltrated the demonstration. Security forces dispersed the demonstration, which was about to stray from its intentions.

MINISTER OF STATE RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN0111159 Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 1 April--Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman yesterday after participating in the 5-day Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad beginning on 27 March.

Ibrahim told newsmen at Amman Airport that the conference made important decisions which complement the Baghdad summit resolutions. These decisions include the immediate withdrawal of ambassadors from Egypt and the recommendation to break off political and diplomatic relations within 1 month while taking into consideration the protection of the interests of the fraternal Egyptian Arab people and Egyptian individuals.

Ibrahim said that it has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the Arab League and all its institutions, organizations and bodies affiliated with it from Cairo to Tunis within 2 months; to suspend Egypt's membership in the Arab League; and to work to suspend Egypt's membership in the Islamic Congress Organization, the nonalined movement and the OAU.

Ibrahim added that the conference also decided to suspend all economic relations with Egypt, to stop loans and financial and technical aid from the Arab governments and establishments to Egypt, and to stop supplying Egypt with Arab oil.

Ibrahim explained that the unanimous decision taken by the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad expresses the will of the Arab nation and demonstrates the unity of its position and word in serving the fateful national issues and in confronting those who have departed from the unanimity of the Arab nation and relinquished its rights.

Ibrahim said the decisions taken by the conference are equal to the level of events and are a guarantee for protecting the Arab future from the grave dangers resulting from the separate peace treaty between Egypt and the Zionist enemy. The decisions also close the gap through which the enemy can infiltrate into the Arab body.

Ibrahim emphasized that Jordan's initiative during the past 2 days--as represented by the contacts which His Majesty King Husayn held with his brother Arab kings, presidents, and amirs, and by the visits by the prime minister to fraternal Iraq and by the chief of the Hashemite Royal Court to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait--had a great impact on overcoming the obstacles which faced the deliberations at the conference. This initiative helped lead to success in reaching a unanimous decision. Ibrahim said that the Jordanian initiative was received with welcome and appreciation by the fraternal Arab countries and by the ministers meeting in Baghdad.

OFFICIALS ON EFFECTS OF BOYCOTT AGAINST EGYPT

JN0111933 Amman JNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Hasan 'Aqil and Hamid al-'Abbadi Dispatch]

[Excerpts] Amman, 1 April--Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt's position in the international arena will weaken since it draws a large part of its influence from its position among the Arab countries.

In reply to a question by a JNA correspondent, Ibrahim said that the political and economic resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad will have a large effect on Egypt. The unanimous Arab decision to sever political and diplomatic relations with Egypt reaffirms that the Arabs are adopting a unified stand toward Egypt's unilateral approach to a pan-Arab issue. The decision indicates that by signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, Egypt has relinquished its Arab rights and has deviated from the Arab nation's will.

Speaking about the economic measures adopted against the Egyptian regime by the Arab economy ministers conference in Baghdad, Dr Hashim ad-Dabbas, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, has stated that these measures will have large repercussions on the Egyptian economy, especially as we are living in an age of economic blocs. Egypt will lose its place in the Arab economic group, a fact that will produce negative results on its economy. In developing its economy, Egypt had considered the Arab market as one market and had established its various projects on this basis. The Arab market has now drawn out of Egypt's reach, which will lead Egypt to an inevitable economic setback or recession, for its products will be banned from Arab markets in accordance with the Arab economy ministers conference resolutions. These products will also fail to be marketed or will be accepted only with difficulty in foreign markets because they were originally designed for Arab markets.

Dr ad-Dabbas added that the credit facilities Egypt has enjoyed, by being allowed to export its products to Arab countries in accordance with bilateral protocols with these countries, have been terminated.

Withdrawal of Arab deposits from Egyptian banks will directly affect these banks' financing capabilities and will also limit Egypt's capabilities to finance its own projects.

Dr ad-Dabbas pointed out that Egypt used to get $2.5 billion annually in aid from Arab countries. The suspension of this aid in addition to the constant weakening of the Egyptian economy will cause that economy's destruction, especially as Egypt used to purchase its consumer products with this Arab aid.

On the resolutions' effects on Jordan, Dr ad-Dabbas stated that Jordan imports only rice from Egypt and that it can import it from Pakistan. As for raw materials, Jordan can obtain them from any of the fraternal or friendly countries. Dr ad-Dabbas added that Jordanian exports are for Arab markets and that we can export them to any of the Arab markets.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RETURNS FROM FAR EAST VISIT

JN021954 Amman Domesti. Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to the homeland. He arrived in Aqaba this evening at the end of an 11-day tour of India, Indonesia and Malaysia. On his way to Djakarta, His Highness Crown Hasan made a 1-day stopover in New Delhi and met with officials there, with whom he exchanged viewpoints on cultural, economic and social issues. Crown Prince Hasan explained to the Indian, Indonesian and Malaysian officials the various stages of the Palestinian cause and outlined the danger of the Israeli settlement policy, which aims at swallowing up Arab lands, particularly Arab and Islamic Jerusalem. He also explained to these officials the dangers threatening the Islamic holy places.

RESPONSIBLE SOURCE SPEAKS ON U.S. EMBASSY ATTACK IN BEIRUT

NC021646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] A responsible source in the Interior Ministry has informed us that the U.S. Embassy building in Beirut was hit this afternoon by two RPG rockets fired from a distance of at least 300 meters, resulting in slight material damage. An investigation is underway to determine the identity of the attackers.

'Arab People' Group Claim Responsibility

JN021848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 April--An organization calling itself the Arab People [Ash-Sha'b al-'Arabi] has announced its responsibility for the RPG rocket attack on the U.S. Embassy building in Beirut this afternoon.

In a statement conveyed by telephone this evening to news agencies and Lebanese papers, the organization warned that it will deal stronger and more violent blows to U.S. interests, U.S. agents and all traitors, defeatists and waverers. The statement added: Our rockets have hit the U.S. enemy in his positions and will hit all his positions and interests. The statement said: Egypt is being ravaged while we stand idle, seeing, hearing, shouting and applauding for the peddlers of words and defeatmongers.

The statement strongly attacked the Egyptian regime, U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy. It called on the masses to deal blows to them all, because submission to defeat is as painful and an infectious disease that can be eradicated only with the will to fight, repulse and confront--the will of Arab existence and the defeat of the usurper.

In conclusion, the statement hailed the Arab nation's martyrs in Sinai, the Golan, southern Lebanon and the occupied land.

AL-HUSS MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM SAUDI ARABIA

NC021300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[2 April statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at Beirut International Airport following his return from Saudi Arabia--read by announcer]

[Text] I paid a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for talks with Saudi officials, above all His Majesty King Khalid, on all matters of interest to the two fraternal countries, foremost of which is the question of the south, which is a joint Arab responsibility.

I explained to the Saudi officials the dimensions and implications of the issue and the stages through which it has passed. I also reviewed with them the obstacles obstructing us and the United Nations, with whom we are cooperating in implementing the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Saudi officials affirmed their complete readiness to stand by the side of Lebanon and help it surmount all obstacles to insure the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions and restore Lebanese sovereignty and legal authority to the south.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia can undoubtedly render effective assistance in this regard in view of its important status on the international scene, within the United Nations and outside.

I also discussed with Saudi officials the recent developments in Lebanon, particularly the developments which have an Arab dimension, such as those dealing with the status of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] following the withdrawal of the Saudi contingent and following the Arab League's decision to renew the ADF mandate for 3 months instead of 6 months. I explained to the Saudi officials the dimensions of these developments and their possible implications for the situation in Lebanon. They affirmed to me that the only reason for the withdrawal of the Saudi contingent was the declared and known one, which is the kingdom's need for this contingent in view of certain circumstances.

As for the reduction of the ADF mandate, the Saudi officials affirmed to me that the decision was not a Saudi decision as much as an Arab League decision. However, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will support any request which Lebanon may submit in the future to renew the ADF mandate for a period compatible with its needs. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will use its good offices to facilitate this in accordance with what Lebanon requests at the appropriate time.

I also spoke with Saudi officials about the recent developments in the Arab region, including the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the results of the Baghdad conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers. We assessed the situation and exchanged views on this subject in the light of the Saudi and Lebanese positions, which agree on the need to adhere to the Arab cause and to Arab solidarity.

It pleases me to say that the results which I achieved during my visit were positive and useful. Finally I can only thank the Saudi officials, headed by His Majesty King Khalid, for the warm hospitality that surrounded me during the visit, for the positive response I received from them and for the spirit of true brotherhood which dominated all meetings with them.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS WITH AL-HUSS, BUTRUS

NC021422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] At 1145 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Fu'ad Butrus. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss joined the meeting at 1215.

Prime Minister al-Huss briefed President Sarkis on the outcome of his visit to Saudi Arabia and his talks with Saudi officials. Foreign Minister Butrus briefed the president on the outcome of the Arab foreign ministers conference held in Baghdad.

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT TO BE RECALLED FROM CAIRO

JN030955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0926 GMT 3 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 3 April--It was announced here today that the Lebanese Government has decided to withdraw its ambassador from Cairo in accordance with the resolutions of Arab foreign and economy ministers.

Press reports say that Ambassador Husayn al-'Abdallah, the permanent Lebanese representative at the Arab League, will leave for Cairo in the next 2 days to inform the Egyptian authorities of this decision and to settle affairs.

These reports say that the charge d'affaires will remain in Cairo until diplomatic relations are fully severed within the period of 1 month specified by the Baghdad resolutions.

A special committee has been charged with drawing up legal and diplomatic studies on how to implement the Baghdad resolutions in line with other Arab states.

SARKIS FREEZES DEFENSE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

JN030933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 3 Arp 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 3 April--It was reported here today that General Victor Khuri, defense minister and army commander, tendered his resignation as defense minister a few days ago but Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has frozen the resignation until a replacement is found.

It is to be recalled that the new defense law which came into effect at the beginning of last week forbids the combination of a ministerial post with the post of army commander, as is the case now with the present defense minister. General Khuri has not been successful in his efforts to keep the post of army commander and resign from the Ministry of Defense.

FATAH, SOCIALIST PROGRESSIVE PARTY ELEMENTS CLASH

NC022103 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At 2130 tonight, fierce clashes involving various weapons took place between elements of Fatah and the Socialist Progressive Party at Burj Abu Haydar factory in Al-Mazra'ah.

Reports indicate that the clashes, in which rockets were used, are still continuing.

RIGHTIST MILITIAS CLASH WITH UN FORCES IN SOUTH

JN021406 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 April--This morning, the rightist militias clashed with UN emergency forces on the Al-Qantarah-At-Tayibah axis near the border strip in the south of Lebanon where the Senegalese troops are deployed.

The UN sources in Beirut have declared no human losses as a result of the clash, which ended at noon.

The INA correspondent in the south has reported that a meeting will be held this evening between General Erskine, the commander of the UN forces, and the leaders of the rightist militias. The meeting will take place at the UN forces headquarters at An-Naqurah in a bid to enable the UN forces to perform their duties.

CONTACTS HELD FOR CONFRONTATION FRONT TO MEET IN DAMASCUS

JN0211136 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Apr 79 pp 1,15 JN

[Text] Damascus--Contacts and consultations are continuing between Damascus and the capitals of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to fix the date for an urgent conference this week in which the leaders of the front will participate.

Political observers say that the results of this conference will be of great importance in view of the issues that will be discussed. The conference will discuss the issue of taking strict sanctions against the As-Sadat regime in addition to the sanctions endorsed by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference which ended in Baghdad 3 days ago.

The greatest importance, however, stems from the fact that the leaders of the confrontation front will put relations with the United States and the Western countries that supported the U.S. settlement to the test. In this connection observers expect that the confrontation states will break off all forms of diplomatic, economic and other relations with Washington.

The leaders of the front will stress their absolute rejection of the settlement course on which the president of the Egyptian regime has proceeded. The leaders will take action to foil the results of this settlement in all fields, even if military action is deemed necessary.

It is certain that Iraq will attend this conference as a member of the confrontation front. Iraq attended the first conference of the front. Iraq and Syria are proceeding toward complete unity, and their views on all issues are almost the same.

It is expected that the conference will convene in the Syrian capital on 7 April.

The Confrontation and Steadfastness Front includes Syria, Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the PDRY and the PLO.

AL-ASAD CONGRATULATES KHOMEYNI ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

JN0307041 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Apr 79 JN

[Text of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's congratulatory cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni on the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran--date not given]

[Text] After the Iranian public has cast its votes overwhelmingly in favor of the creation of an Islamic Republic, whose proclamation was due to the Iranian people's struggle and their noble objectives, I am pleased to send to your eminence and to the friendly Iranian people, on behalf of the Syrian people and in my own name, our heartfelt congratulations on this historic event in Iran's life, coupled with prayers to Almighty God that the proclamation of the Islamic Republic will be the beginning of progress for the Iranian people in all fields, and the beginning of prosperity to all Muslims and strugglers for the sake of freedom and justice in the world.

May I take this opportunity to wish you continued health and success and the Iranian people continued prosperity. I am confident that the ties binding our two countries and peoples will further develop and that the ties of cooperation between the two peoples will be consolidated in the future.

ALGERIA

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD030210 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Marcelo Fernandez arrived in Algiers this evening leading an important delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by Abdelghani Okbi, member of the Central Committee and trade minister, and by senior Foreign Ministry and Trade Ministry officials and also the Cuban ambassador.

The Cuban minister said on arrival that he was conveying the congratulations of the Cuban leaders to President Chadli Bendjedid on his election as party secretary general and president of the republic. He also explained that he was carrying an official and personal invitation from Cuban President Fidel Castro to the Algerian leaders to participate in the work of the nonalined conference due to be held in September in Havana. He added that Cuba had taken all measures to facilitate the tasks of those attending the conference and the agenda of the conference has been drawn up. The conference, he said, would consolidate the solidarity of the nonalined movement in its struggle.

FLN POLITBURO BRIEFED ON BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

LD022314 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the FLN [National Liberation Front] met today at the presidency of the republic. During the meeting, presided over by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, Mr Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, gave a briefing on the results of the work of the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of foreign and economic affairs. The Politburo has taken the necessary steps for the total application of the resolutions adopted by the Arab ministers to bring about the failure of the agreement between the Egyptian regime and the Zionists.

LIBYA

LIBYAN, SOVIET AMBASSADORS CONFER IN BUCHAREST

LD022134 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest received the Soviet ambassador, Doyen of the diplomatic corps in Romania, today. During the meeting they discussed Libyan Arab-Soviet relations and the current situation in the Arab region. The talks also dealt particularly with the reports of troops massing on the Libyan borders.

DECISION OF PEOPLES CONGRESS DELEGATES COUNCIL REPORTED

LD021738 Tripoli JANA in English 1615 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The permanent Delegates Council held a meeting yesterday at the Arab People's Congress permanent secretariat headquarters in Tripoli.

The meeting was for following up the resolutions of the secretariat's emergency meeting held recently in Beirut upon the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization for confronting the capitulation treaty signed by the defeated Egyptian president and the terrorist Begin under his master's supervision, Jimmy Carter.

During its meeting, the council decided on the formation of a central and a national follow-up committee which will monitor popular reaction against the As-Sadat-Zionist-imperialist alliance. It will also study the boycott of ships, planes and American merchandise, the isolation of hireling As-Sadat's regime and support for the Palestine revolution with all possible means.

The delegates sent a letter to the Arab Press Union's meeting currently convened in Baghdad, and a memorandum to the Arab Union of Trade Syndicates concerning the implementation of the Arab People's Congress resolutions in order to confront the treasonous treaty and escalate popular struggle against it.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN DAY

LD010044 Tripoli JANA in English 1702 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Mar 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a statement addressed to the Palestine Arab people in the occupied land in commemoration of the "Day of the Land." The statement is as follows:

"Fellow Palestinian Arabs in the occupied land. This year whilst commemorating the Day of the Land, our Arab nation and progressive world forces appeal to you, with great hope and confidence, to decisively confront the new conspiracy against our Palestine people and their giant revolution, which has become an objective reality for world public opinion to see.

Your continuous movement against the conspiracy, aided by all nationalist forces in the Arab nation, will prove to both friend and foe that no peace could be achieved without guaranteeing the Palestine people's unshakeable national rights and that the defeated Egyptian president's treachery will not hinder the Palestine people's resistance."

The statement added: "We are today called upon more than any other time to escalate the struggle against the enemy within and outside the occupied lands, in order to entrench our rights and defend our lands. Only through this can our Arab people declare its position, carry out its refusal of the defeated president's treason and reaffirm its capability for confrontation and steadfastness against the American-Zionist-defeated Egyptian president conspiracy."

The statement said: "Imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes aim at bolstering the American military presence in the Arab region and tying it to a series of military alliances designed to protect Arab reactionary regimes aligned with world imperialism and eager for capitulationist solutions..."

The statement added: "Such schemes also aim at reformulating the Arab region's political, economic and social policies to suit the interest of world imperialism monopolies and their brokers in the Arab nation. We are confident of ourselves and our just struggle no matter how intense the enemy's aggression is..."

The statement affirmed: "Our Palestinian people is not alone in its battle. Our Arab nation, with all its popular forces and progressive, nationalist regimes, is waging the battle with Palestinians, aided by all world progressive forces, especially friendly socialist countries..."

Ending its statement, the secretariat affirmed that the whole world viewed with admiration our people's struggle in the occupied land and looked forward to similar added moves for foiling the conspiracy aimed at liquidating the Palestine people's revolution.

TRIPOLI REPORTS 'BESTIAL OFFENSIVE' AGAINST UGANDA

LD021926 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Uganda is now witnessing massacres and operations of annihilitation against Muslims by the Tanzanian forces which have been for some days waging a fierce attack against Ugandan territory. Reports from the battlefield confirm that the bestial offensive by the invading Tanzanian forces is primarily directed at striking at Muslims and their property. The reports point out that unless there is intervention to save these Muslims from the fate into which they are being driven, their condition will worsen every hour.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Islamic Conference has demanded the withdrawal of the Tanzanian forces from Uganda in its message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN GROUPS DENOUNCE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PEACE TREATY

LD021450 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 2 (MAP)--The Moroccan Association of Islamic Solidarity issued a communique in which it denounced As-Sadat's initiatives, and appealed to all living forces of the Arab nation to face Zionist manoeuvers.

The association greeted the efforts undertaken for the consolidation of the Arab unity, and recommended a support to the Palestinian revolution.

On the other hand, the Moroccan Writers Union issued, for their part, a similar communique in which they denounced the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

The union reaffirmed its solidarity with the Palestinian people and their representative the Palestine Liberation Organization. It also launched an appeal to all Arab intellectuals, in which it urged them to support the Palestinian revolution.

TUNISIA

PRESS COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD301448 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, March 30 (TAP)--The Tunisian press commented upon the proceedings of the Baghdad conference which gathers the Arab foreign and economy ministers.

Under the heading "An Appeal to Wisdom," the party French language daily L'ACTION states that the Arab interest lies in the preservation of their cohesion during this crucial stage so that they will be able to face the situation that the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty has created.

It is essential that clairvoyance prevails and that everyone assumes their responsibilities. As far as it is concerned, Tunisia proved to be wise, realistic and efficient before as well as after the Camp David accords which have neglected the Palestinian question and the problem of Jerusalem.

L'ACTION states in conclusion that divisions will result in weakening the Arab nation, its potential of struggle and its capacity of facing the challenges to which it is once more confronted.

Evoking the same subject, the party Arab language daily AL-AMAL states that it is essential not to make the Baghdad conference result in scattering the Arabs because, the daily writes, our disunion is the best present we can offer to Israel who is waiting for the smallest fault in order to use it for making the world opinion forget its persistence in spoliating the Palestinian people's rights which are however recognized by the United Nations and the international organisms.

For the French language daily LA PRESSE, the Baghdad conference succeeded till now to avoid the worst "because the worst is effectively that the Arab states, which entered this conference united and decided to fix a common strategy in front of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, go out of it divided."

The Arab language daily AS-SABAH finally writes that it would be useless for the Arab countries to break all relations with Egypt.

RADIO COMMENTARY WELCOMES OUTCOME OF BAGHDAD MEETING

LD012138 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Hedi Ghali commentary]

[Text] Following difficult deliberations and intensive consultations, the Arab ministers of foreign and economic affairs finally concluded their meeting in Baghdad with agreement on a number of resolutions which delineate the practical steps for the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference. These resolutions were adopted to counter the separatist peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

By their agreement, the ministers of foreign affairs and economy avoided the pitfalls of division. We had some fears when the discussions intensified and differences mounted in interpreting what the Arab presidents had agreed upon in Baghdad last November for dealing with the serious juncture reached in the Middle East question.

While we are pleased to see the Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy come out united in their ranks and in their stands from their meeting in Baghdad, we must not forget that the principal aim behind all these deliberations and discussions still remains in its entirety. The question of the liberation of the Palestine people from Zionist colonialism, of enabling them to attain the right to return to their usurped homeland and to set up their free independent state as recognized by the United Nations since 1947, and the retrieval of Arab Jerusalem and the occupied Golan, are all in dire need of Arab solidarity and unceasing, continued support and struggle on all fronts.

The Baghdad resolutions have proven the determination of the Arab states to continue the struggle and to support the struggling Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative until final victory, which is the attainment of a comprehensive solution of the Palestine question and the establishment of a just, durable peace in accordance with the UN Charter, which provides for the sacred rights of people to self-determination and to live in peace and security in their homeland, free of all forms of domination, colonialism and racial discrimination.

This means that what the Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy have agreed upon should not and do not aim at revenge against the fraternal Egyptian people, who have made a big contribution to the bolstering of the Arab struggle. First and foremost what has been agreed upon seeks to affirm that the Arab peoples and states are determined to stand by the Palestinian people and are determined also to face the challenges of Zionist colonialism--a matter which demands effective planning and desperate defense of [word indistinct] and flexibility in the means leading to a just solution based on international legitimacy.

For this reason, inasmuch as we are pleased at the emergence of the Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy from the Baghdad conference united in their ranks and their stands, the responsibility of us all for the future grows bigger. We must affirm our eagerness to preserve the bases of dialog and consultation among us and to avoid bidding or bargaining against each other, and all that could harm inter-Arab solidarity or entangle us in secondary dialog and arguments, which would preoccupy and prevent us from attending to the main issue. We have been struggling for 30 years to explain this issue to the world public opinion to win its support.

Finally, we must not forget to record that the unanimity of the Arab countries on choosing Tunis for the location of the Arab League headquarters shows the Arab confidence in Tunisia's stand led by the grand struggler Habib Bourguiba. This is also tantamount to a recognition of Tunisia's long struggle for inter-Arab solidarity and for the attainment of the freedom of the Palestine people, though at some stages our stand was misunderstood. The development of events have proven the soundness and effectiveness of the Tunisian stand. This lays on our shoulders heavy burdens we hope we will be successful in bearing in a manner which satisfied our conscience and bolsters Arab solidarity, rids us of Zionist colonialism and leads to the establishment of the final just peace and the serving of the Arab course [words indistinct], with the least sacrifice and as quickly as possible. No right is lost as long as there is a claimant who plans rationally and wisely and with farsightedness to attain it.

FITOURI VOWS TO UPHOLD ARAB LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS

LD021754 Tunis TAP in English 1600 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, April 2 (TAP)--After stressing Tunisia's pride after being appointed to host the Arab League headquarters, Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister, stated at the closing session of the Baghdad conference that such an initiative shows the [word indistinct] the Arab peoples dedicate to President Bourguiba whose struggle aims first of all at preserving the Arab-Islamic culture and the Arab solidarity. Mohamed Fitouri also recalled the relations linking Tunisia with the Arab League and Bourguiba's 1964 appeal to the Palestinians to take their destiny between their own hands and rely on themselves to liberate their land. Bourguiba also asked the Arab countries to give the Palestinians a free hand and support them without interfering in their affairs.

Tunisia still believes the Palestinian people will be victorious, if it remains faithful to its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

After pointing out that Tunisia believes the Israeli-Egyptian treaty cannot be the starting point to a global settlement of the conflict since it rules out the Palestinians from the process of a final settlement which has to include their legitimate rights, the foreign minister said Tunisia will faithfully and firmly [carry out] the Arab resolutions.

WESTERN SAHARA

'LIBERATION FORCES' SHELL SOUTHERN MOROCCO 26 MARCH

LD010134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On 26 March, the Saharan People's Liberation Forces used heavy artillery to shell two royalist garrisons in southern Morocco resulting in the death of 10 soldiers and the wounding of a number of others.

These two garrisons, according to a Saharan military communique, are the garrisons of Al-Buwayrat and Al-Abatih. In Al-Abatih the Saharan shelling destroyed two field gun positions of the royalist army.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ACTIONS AGAINST MOROCCAN MILITARY

LD022126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry issued a new military communique today on the results of military operations against Moroccan forces at the end of March. Operations took place at the [word indistinct] garrison in southern Morocco and also Ra's al-Qantarah which is 80 km from Tantan. A total of five Moroccan soldiers were killed and 8 wounded. A further eight soldiers were killed and others wounded when a Moroccan unit was ambushed in the same area.

BEGIN VISITS CAIRO SYNAGOGUE FOR AFTERNOON PRAYER

TA021458 [Editorial Report TA] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1412 GMT on 2 April transmits live coverage of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's arrival in the Cairo synagogue. The radio correspondent in Cairo describes Begin's arrival, the excitement of the Jews and of the Israelis present. Begin kisses the hands of some of those receiving him and approaches the Holy Ark to pray.

The radio correspondent reports on Begin's other activities, a visit to the Pyramids, and reports that from the Pyramids he proceeded to the synagogue, hearing the crowds shouting "peace and salaam" [Arabic for peace].

Begin finishes praying and at 1438 GMT begins a short speech in Hebrew blessing the place and the people, saying that only a small community has remained in Egypt while the majority, like other Jewish exiles, have been gathered in Eretz Yisra'el by God. Begin adds that peace has been brought unto our Egyptian brethren. Begin and those present then sing 'Ose Shalom Bimeromav based on the biblical verse "He who makes peace in his heavens will make peace on earth for his people Israel."

The broadcast ends at 1441 GMT.

BEGIN WILL NOT CEDE SOVEREIGNTY OVER WEST BANK

TA021239 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Apr 79 p 8 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has promised Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren that he will do everything possible to maintain Israeli sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria.

The prime minister said he agreed with the decision made by the Chief Rabbinate Council last week that according to religious law it is forbidden to transfer territory, land or settlements in Eretz Yisra'el to the sovereignty of aliens or to their ownership. Begin confirmed this decision to Goren. He asked the chief rabbi to tell the members of the Chief Rabbinate Council and all the rabbis in the country that he will never give up Israel's sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria.

At the meeting with Goren, the prime minister reacted to rumors which had reached his ears that the chief rabbi had instructed the reading on Sabbath of Chapter 85 of the Book of Psalms, which serves, as it were, as a prayer for peace for sick people, with a possible hint at the fact that the country is sick and needs full medication. Begin said that after he had read this psalm he had realized that it contained a prayer for peace with Israel and there was no prayer more beautiful than it to be included as a prayer for the country's peace. On reading this psalm, the prime minister said, we sent up a prayer for genuine peace for the nation and the state.

In the great majority of the synagogues in Israel, a special prayer is being said on Sabbath, which has been written by Chief Rabbi Goren: "For genuine peace and the well-being of Eretz Yisra'el, the cradle of our forefathers."

MINISTER LANDAU EXPLAINS ISSUE OF TRAFFIC VIA SUEZ CANAL

TA021903 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The Israeli ship Ashdod has occupied the headlines for several days since it was supposed to be the first Israeli ship to pass through the Suez Canal after the signing of the peace agreement. However, up till now the Egyptian authorities have not given the ship permission to pass through the canal. Transport Minister Hayim Landau answered questions by our correspondent Gadi Sukenik on this issue. [Begin recording]

[Sukenik] The Egyptians have not allowed, at least until now, the passage of the Ashdod through the Suez Canal. Does this not contradict the peace treaty?

[Answer] No. According to the treaty, the canal will be open to traffic after the ratification of the agreements. The agreement was ratified by the Israeli Cabinet yesterday. In Egypt, as far as I know, it has not been ratified by the Egyptian Parliament yet. So, it is not ratified by one party. According to the treaty the Suez Canal will be opened only after the agreements are ratified.

[Question] This means that no official appeal of a governmental ministry, the Transport Ministry perhaps, is necessary?

[Anwer] There is no need. There is nothing to base such an appeal on and in any event I believe there will b no need for such an appeal. After the ratification the canal will be open to ships flying an Israeli flag. I have no doubt about this. [end recording]

UN TO SUPERVISE SANAFIR, TIRAN ISLANDS

TA010929 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff, HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] The islands of Sanafir and Tiran in the Sharm ash-Shaykh Straits, which had originally belonged to Saudi Arabia but which were handed over to Egypt in 1954 so that it could impose a blockade on Israel, will, according to the military agreement, be in the limited forces zone where military forces will not be allowed and which the United Nations will supervise after the IDF withdrawal. It has also been agreed that after the IDF pullback from Al'Arish, Israel will be allowed to use--after advance coordination--the Bi'r Lahfan-Al-'Arish junction road.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who returned from the United States on Friday with his entourage, reported that after the first stage of the pullback Israel will still keep several early warning stations in the UN-controlled buffer zone and they will operate until the withdrawal is completed.

It transpires that a problem occurred in drawing the maps of the military agreement, delaying the entire process, and that is why the maps of the interim stages of the IDF withdrawal during the first 9 months have not been transferred to this day. The problem was the fault of the State Department map division. When the Israeli military team headed by Major General A. Tamir arrived in Washington, the experts revealed errors in the U.S. maps. Major General Tamir refused to approve the first maps.

As a result, the first maps were copied by hand, Israel represented by architect Zalman 'Enav and the Egyptians by a senior officer from the engineering corps. Twelve maps were prepared, four different maps in three copies each for each party (Israel, Egypt and the United States).

Only when the redrafting was completed did A. Tamir sign them on behalf of Israel, General 'al-Majdub on behalf of Egypt and Assistant Secretary of State Roy Atherton on behalf of the United States. Only now are dozens of additional maps being printed in the United States, including the map of the interim stages. Mr 'Enav will bring them to Israel next week.

The first stage of the withdrawal will include Al-'Arish and the coastal road from Qantarah to Al-'Arish. Along the road there will be a 5-km strip where the United Nations will patrol, mainly by helicopters. Israel has reached an arrangement that it will be permitted to use the Bi'r Lahfan-coastal road east of Al-'Arish even after the end of this stage until the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai. It was because of the control over this road that the Cabinet refused at the time, among other things, to go into detail concerning the interim stages of the interim withdrawal. Now the IDF will be allowed to use that road after preliminary coordination.

After 3 months, the second stage of withdrawal will take place--from the Suez Gulf and eastward toward Mount Sinai. After 5 months, the third withdrawal stage will take place--also toward Mount Sinai. After 7 months the oilfields and the entire coastal area down to Ra's Muhammad will be handed over to Egypt. The Santa Katerina monastery and the adjacent airfield will only be handed over to Egypt in the fifth stage, after 9 months, and it will include also the Refidim [Bi'r Jifjafa] and Umm Khushayb areas.

It transpires also that, in accordance with the agreement, Israel will retain a communication center and three or four early warning stations in the buffer zones, including the early warning station near Santa Katerina. These stations, as well as other early warning stations will be operated in Sinai until the end of the withdrawal, after 3 years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETS

TA021232 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1145 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee met today on the issue: "The Soviet Union in the Middle East." Taking part in the debate were Dr Galya Golan and Prof Gur 'Ofer, who analyzed the political and economic aspects of the Soviet Union's policy in the Middle East.

NEGEV DEPLOYMENT PREPARATION LEVEL REPORTEDLY LOW

TA021306 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 79 p 2 TA

[By Eytan Lifshitz]

[Text] Senior governmental sources say that the Israeli administration's level of preparations for the deployment in the Negev is low and often causes embarassment in contacts with the Americans.

The sources say that up to now the ministrial chiefs who will be in charge of the outlay of tens of billions of Israeli pounds have no authoritative working plan containing such matters as orders of preference, budgetary estimates, spreading projects over periods of time and inviting local and foreign production elements.

As opposed to this, the sources say, the Americans already have detailed operational plans "to an amazing extent." According to the sources, government officials are now being asked questions about ordering ground equipment, transport facilities, manpower and various services. In these meetings the representatives of the Israeli side--which is the inviting side and the one paying out hundreds of millions of dollars--has no "elementary answers."

The sources say further that to this moment the Government of Israel has no clear position concerning the question of which part of the deployment in the Negev will be under U.S. responsibility. In general it has been agreed by the Israelis in charge of this issue that we lack the operational facility needed for the establishment of the airfields in the Negev. Therefore, there is no alternative but to hand over the construction of the airfields in the Negev to Americans.

However, it is not yet clear which sections of the airfields will be built by local production elements. It appears that the security establishment is interested in U.S. responsibility--including using foreign production elements--for as much as possible. This is on the basis of the assumption that many more local production elements will be able to free themselves for other projects.

It appears that, from deliberations now going on, the problem of civilian involvement emerges even more sharply in the economic-budgetary considerations of the security establishment. Over the last few years no such sharp differences of opinion have emerged on the political level, particularly because of the government's agreement to all the demands of the security establishment. In preparation for deployment after the peace agreement with Egypt, the amount of security outlay is a greater part of general governmental outlay and so it is also more difficult to determine orders of priority.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CUTS TIES WITH TWO SETTLEMENTS

TA021127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Apr 79 p 3 TA

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has severed all its economic links with two settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley which gave Arabs broad stretches of land for agricultural cultivation.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned that the two settlements, Mehola and Argaman, have leased hundreds of dunams in contravention of the law. Arabs are now growing melons under plastic coverings on the land. For Ministry of Agriculture staff, implementing the law of settlement which bans subleasing of state land to aliens, there is sufficient evidence to submit legal claims against the settlement.

It has also been learned that the Ministry of Agriculture is also preparing legal claims against the leasing of hundreds of dunams in Gush Nivtahim across from the Gaza Strip. This involves the settlements of Mivtahim, Yesha', Ohad and others. Another moshav against which a claim will be submitted for confiscation of land is Bet (Helqiya) at the Nahshon-Ram crossroad.

ROUNDUP OF LAND DAY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

TA301713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Mar 79 TA

[Text] About 9,000 people participated in three rallies marking Land Day today. These were in the villages of Deir Hanna and Kafr Kanna in the Galilee and in Et-Taiyiba in the triangle. The fourth rally took place in Tel Sheva' near Beersheba. In the rally in At-Taiyiba a quarrel broke out between Rakah supporters and the supporters of the Sons of the Village movement. The RAKAH leaders and the heads of the local councils expressed reservations over the march held by Arab students, who tried to enter the area of the rally.

A brawl broke out and one of those involved was wounded in the head. The organizers of the rally refused to allow a member of the Sons of the Village movement to make a speech, and then another brawl broke out.

Except for the rally and the march in At-Taiyiba, no other activities to mark Land Day were held in the triangle.

FATAH GROUP DISCOVERED, CAPTURED AT SEA

TA021723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Text] This evening the IDF spokesman released for publication the following news: A few days ago navy ships seized a freighter that was to land a terrorist group off Israel's shores to carry out a terrorist act in Israel. The ship, owned by the Fatah, had a Cypriot flag and was called (Stefanos). Its volume is about 500 tons. Six Palestinian terrorists were found on board the ship in addition to a five-man crew.

The terrorists belong to the Fatah organization and admitted they had been sent on their mission by the head of the Fatah military arm, Abu Jihad. The terrorists were carrying large quantities of arms and ammunition including three Kalashnikov rifles, M-16 rifles, a (Sterling) submachine gun, five pistols, an RPG bazooka, 3 (Lau) shoulder missiles, ammunition, handgrenades, explosives, detonators, ammunition belts, knapsacks, clothes and leaflets printed in Hebrew, Arabic and English explaining the objective of the operation.

The spokesman noted that over the last year terrorist organizations made concerted efforts to enter Israel by sea. The capture of the (Stefanos) joins a series of terrorist attempts, attempts that were all foiled. In all cases the terrorists were sent on their mission by Abu Jihad. In this connection one should mention the capture of the Agios Dhyitrios near Elat, the capture of the (Gina) in the Mediterranean on its way to carry out a terrorist act and the capture of the terrorists who made their way toward Israel's sores on a boat near Rosh Hanigra.

HADDAD OPPOSED TO UN FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN S. LEBANON

TA021427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Another attempt to settle differences between UN officers in southern Lebanon and the head of the Christian militias, Major Sa'd Haddad, has ended without success. Our reporter says that the UN officers demanded freedom of movement in the Christian-controlled areas of southern Lebanon, but Haddad opposed this.

Haddad again charged that French soldiers in the UN force were collaborating with the terrorists and he demanded their withdrawal from the area.

JERUSALEM BISHOP CAPUCCI ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

LD010915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hilarion Capucci, the Catholic bishop of Jerusalem and an honorary member of the National Assembly of Palestine, along with Hali al-Hasan, the PLO representative in Tehran, arrived at Mehrabad Airport at 0600 this morning, where he was given an official welcome. During his stay in Tehran, Capucci will meet with national personalities and have discussions with them.

Arrival in Qom

LD021326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hilarion Capucci, the Catholic bishop of Jerusalem, accompanied by Hani al-Hasan, the PLO representative in Tehran, and other Palestinian officials, arrived in Qom at 1100 this morning. As the crowd which gathered to welcome them chanted enthusiastically, they went to Imam Khomeyni's residence and held talks with him. The crowd was chanting "Israel is vanquished; Palestine is victorious."

During the meeting Bishop Capucci congratulated Imam Khomeyni on the Iranian people's victory under his leadership and the establishment of an Islamic Republic.

Khomeyni Remarks

LD021400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] As we reported earlier, Bishop Capucci has met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni. In the course of the meeting, Imam Khomeyni, addressing Bishop Capucci, said: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I thank you for coming to Iran to congratulate me and the Iranian people, to see our movement in person. If you had come when the satanic monarchy was in power, you would have seen a different situation. You would have seen our streets covered with the bodies of our martyrs, our jails full of the defenseless, ulema and intellectuals, and our press subjected to censorship and repression. You would have seen our nation under repression and oppression. [2-minute break in transmission at this point]

Thank God you are here at a time when our people have vanquished Satan through their alertness, reliance on God and unity of expression. This Satan was all-powerful, armed to the teeth and relying on foreigners. Our people lacked everything [words indistinct] but through unity of expression and faith we vanquished it and crushed it.

You are here at a time when, thank God, we have put the question of establishing an Islamic republic to a referendum and had it approved. You are here at a time when the great majority of our people voted in favor of an Islamic Republic. Everyone voted in this referendum--80-year-old men to those who were confined to bed in hospitals and even those (?who had to be carried). [Words indistinct] our people consider Islam a bastion of independence and freedom. Consequently, they voted with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. This referendum, in which all classes of people took part enthusiastically, is unparalleled in the world. So you came to our country at a time when all vestiges of the dictatorship have been eliminated.

If you had visited our country earlier, you would have seen (?different) things.

Now you are among your brothers and no one bothers you. This would have been impossible in the old days; you could not possibly have come over to meet me in those days, nor could our other brothers. It would have been impossible to hold a meeting such as this; it would have been impossible to raise our voices or complain to the world. Consequently, we had to do this away from our own country. The situation was such that, although I had no wish to be in Paris, I had to voice our problems there and subsequently shake the regime's foundation.

You are here at a time when, thank God, we have achieved victory and have declared an Islamic Republic. All types of freedom are provided under the Islamic republic; Islam emerged to save mankind, as Christ rose to save mankind, as other prophets emerged to save mankind.

Islam, in the same way, examines spiritual questions, abstract questions, gives religious and spiritual training and purifies the soul. In the same way, it deals with material questions and trains people how to make use of material things in this world and how to look upon material things. Islam treats material things in such a way that they become spiritual. Islam regards material things from a spiritual point of view and spiritual things from a material point of view. Islam is a unifier of all aspects.

Now, you [words indistinct] that we achieved our government, in the same way that Islam had spirituality at the early days of Islam it also had the government. Now also, with the help of God, the blessed and the exalted, we are faced with the spirituality of Islam and obedient to it. In the same way, in material things, in government, we will establish an Islamic government, a government of justice, a government which is obedient to the people, a government which is for the people and not the people for the government. An Islamic government is a government which serves the people--it must serve the people.

In Islam, there is no difference between the various classes of society. In Islam the rights of all nations will be safeguarded. The rights of the Christians will be safeguarded. Islam regards all people as human beings and bestows upon them human rights. It regards the whole world with affection. It aims to release the lowly ones. It aims to make the whole world Koranic [as heard]. It aims to bring all people to a unanimity of thought.

Islam has come for the salvation of the human race in order to release people from physical attachments and to guide them toward spiritual matters. I beseech God, the most blessed, the most exalted, to enable (?all Muslims) to reach their goals. I beseech God, the most blessed, the most exalted, to awaken those who are proud, to awaken those who are involved in tyrany, and to destroy them at the hands of the weak and lowly people. May God grant success to all of us.

I beseech God, the most blessed, the most exalted, that in the same way that our nation--through unanimity and through dependence upon God, the most blessed, the most exalted--won victory and released itself from the chains of this family [the Pahlavi dynasty] and from the chains of those who helped and supported this family. He will also release our Palestinian brethren. But (?their success depends on) unanimity and upon dependence on God, the most blessed, the most exalted, and on the strength of faith.

The strength of faith among our people was such that they regarded martyrdom as their greatest glory, and went into battle looking for martyrdom with no fear of death. Therefore, their fists became victorious over tanks.

Other nations, the Palestinian nation, should find this unanimity and depend upon God, the most blessed, the most exalted. Wherever these conditions are provided, the people shall triumph. Our dear Palestinian nation, with unity and dependence upon God, the most blessed, the most exalted, should turn its attention toward spirituality, toward religious matters and dependence on God, the most blessed, the most exalted, and it will find victory.

I beseech God, the most blessed, the most exalted, that the lowly nations may become victorious. Years ago, perhaps 20 years ago, I repeatedly expressed my opinion concerning the Palestinian nation and Israel, and once again I express it. We condemn Israel. [loud cheers] Israel has usurped the land, has taken it by force. The Palestinians should be released and should expel Israel. The Arab nations should unite and expel Israel from their lands and cut off the hands of the usurpers. I beseech God, the most blessed, the most exalted, that we may achieve our goals and that we and you may meet each other in [word indistinct]. [end recording]

TEHRAN RADIO ON ZIONIST PLOTS AGAINST IRAN

LD022228 Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Station commentary: "The Nation Neutralizes the Joint Plot of Imperialism and Zionism"]

[Text] Iran's Islamic revolution reached its victory following the national referendum and its unanimous approval which nobody could predict. The nation entered the era of Islamic Republic after burying the dictatorship for over 25 centuries. The continuous victories of Iran were accompanied by the plots of international Zionism and imperialism, which were doing their best to strike at the revolution. This antihumanistic unity of Zionism and imperialism is trying to stop or divert the path of the revolution although they have observed many defeats in our country.

The international Zionism and imperialism, which were completely silent during the numerous crimes of the former regime and were even helping it, have now pretending [as heard] it wants to safeguard the human rights under the mask of defending the human rights and the religious minorities by using their press and other kinds of mass media against the people who destroyed one of the most important bases of colonialism and dictatorship in the Middle East with their bare hands and with just their determination. The last vain actions of the elements of Zionism and imperialism have no connection with human rights, as Imam Khomeyni said in his message marking the victory of the referendum.

The inhuman nature of Zionism and imperialism has always been towards neglecting the individual and social rights. Imam Khomeyni, in his message to the nation, asked these institutes, which are using the mask of defending the human rights: Where were these organizations during the black years that the people were suffering the savage and inhuman tortures in the prisons? Where were you when the people were getting killed on the streets by the elements of the former regime? Where were you when the former regime killed some hundreds of persons alive in the blaze of Rex Cinema? Where were you on the black Friday when thousands of people were killed just because they wanted to hold a peaceful demonstration? Why (?do) these elements preserve the right of defending the criminals and murderers of the former regime whose crimes are known to all the liberal people of the world?

Weren't those thousands and thousands of innocent people human beings who were killed and tortured by the professional murderers of the shahanshahi regime? Weren't those human beings who underwent the most inhuman tortures in the shahanshahi prison? In the last year the Western papers wrote that the political prisoners of Iran were over 100,000. [Words indistinct] that imperialism appeals to any trick possible to divert the attention of the world in order to disfigure the revolution, because imperialism is afraid that Iran's revolution will inspire those countries which are under the domination of imperialism and therefore the interests of imperialism will be endangered in the world.

Hilarion Capucci, the bishop of Jerusalem, underwent the most severe tortures in the Zionist prisons due to his support for the people of Palestine. Bishop Capucci, who is in Iran to meet with Iran's Islamic leader, Imam Khomeyni, reviewed some of the plots planned by the Zionists. Mr Capucci emphasized that Zionists are trying to bring about division and factionalism in Iran with the lies regarding the situation of minorities in this country. Zionists want to forge and disfigure the fact that in the Islamic Republic the minorities will enjoy equal rights with their Muslim brothers and Islam has guaranteed all the social, political and individual rights for the minorities. Hearing this fact through a well-known Christian bishop, who is a famous liberal Christian, is a good example of the nature of these inhuman plots planned by Zionists and imperialists against the people of Iran.

But this time it is clear that Zionists with all their mass media means will face a defeat before the self-determination of a nation which has expressed its support for the brave nation of Palestine against the evil forces of Zionism and Imperialism. In future Iran will try and hit other bases of imperialism and Zionism in the world by supporting all the liberation movements of the suppressed peoples of the world. This holy war will continue until we have a liberal world free from any kind of tyranny and dictatorship, a world free from any aggressor and any aggressed. Let us join hands for that war.

BAZARGAN DISCUSSES IRANIAN ECONOMY, OIL

NC031026 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 3 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 3 (AFP)--Iran plans an oil output of three million to four million barrels a day, Premier Mehdi Bazargan said today in a review of the nation's economic recovery.

"Our oil is selling, the trains are running, the private sector is active again despite major difficulties, and the large industrial plants are starting up again with state aid", he said.

Building and highway construction on a big scale in the near future would absorb a million jobless.

"The great wheel of the Iranian economy is starting to turn again," he declared. But the government would abandon "all useless and prestige projects", and those designed to make Iran the policeman of the gulf or the Indian Ocean. On the other hand all projects of value to the Iranian people would go ahead, if necessary with help from foreign experts "who will be able to live in Iran in full safety."

Prime Minister Bazargan also said President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia had formally invited Iran to join the nonaligned movement.

DEFENSE MINISTER RIYAHI WANTS APOLITICAL ARMY

LD311802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gen Taqi Riyahi, the new minister of national defense, said in an interview with a PARS reporter that army personnel could hold different political views and take part in the elections, but when they enter the barracks they should leave their political views outside the barracks doors and be only soldiers. The minister of national defense added that the worship of individuals should be replaced with the worship of the country and patriotism in the minds of the soldiers.

The minister of national defense, who for years cooperated with Dr Mohammad Mossadeq and after 19 August 1953 was given a 3-year jail sentence, said: In the sad events of the past only a few members of the army were guilty, while now all the members of the army are held responsible for their guilt. He said: Our army should be built anew and this rebuilding should be in keeping with the needs and the wealth of our country. The minister of national defense said: "In my view, there should be no doubt that our army should become a national army, but the local demands of some regions have more of a political nature."

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON REMOVAL OF FORMER OFFICIALS

LD011220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to the decision of the Revolutionary Purging Council of the University of Tehran, all professors, students or employees of the University of Tehran who have been members of SAVAK; all those who received a salary from or were supported by this inhuman organization; all those who held ministerial posts or were deputies in either of the two houses of the Majlis or held similar posts since February 1962, will be relieved of their university posts.

Likewise, all those who joined the artificial parties set up by the shah as delegates or were spokesmen for or high officials in such parties or institutions, or who usurped high positions due to their special relations with the imperial court, or who took antipeople and antiuniversity positions, will be barred from holding any administrative position at the university.

The Revolutionary Purging Council of the University of Tehran has decided to allow those who manifested antirevolutionary or antipeople behavior contrary to university ethics to continue their work provided that they are reformed and correct their attitude. But, in any case, this group will be barred from holding any executive positions. According to the PARS reporter, the new decree pertaining to these people will be brought to the public notice after completion.

PASSPORT OFFICE ANNOUNCES TIMEFRAME FOR NEW PASSPORTS

LD301816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] During a visit to the new passport office by the chief of the national police force, it was announced that the passport office, under present conditions, issues new passports within 10 days. It will soon be issuing passports within 24 hours, once the present state of emergency is over.

REGULATIONS FOR TRAVELING ABROAD ANNOUNCED

LD311833 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement from the passport office:

All applicants whose passports have an exit permit from the prime minister's office and whose permit shows a passport office stamp dated before 26 March may leave the country on or before 1 April. These exit permit stamps will not be valid after 1 April. All persons wishing to travel abroad after 1 April must definitely complete the new exit form of the passport office available at travel agencies.

SPOKESMAN SAYS KHUZESTAN SEPARATIST MOVEMENT FOILED

NC030932 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 3 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, 3 Apr (AFP)--A separatist conspiracy in Khuzestan--Iran's main oil producing province--has been foiled by the government, official spokesman Amir Entezam said today.

He said measures against the separatists had been taken by sending troop reinforcements to the province and developing intelligence coverage.

Observers noted that it was the first mention of "separatism" rather than "autonomy" referred to by the authorities in relation to incidents involving ethnic minorities.

SEVEN SAVAK AGENTS CAPTURED IN AHVAZ

LD301148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Seven SAVAK agents, who were planning to escape through the Persian Gulf, were captured through the cooperation of the revolutionary guards and the strike forces of Ahvaz and the captured Bandar Shahpur. Agents were delivered to the imam's committee in Ahvaz.

According to PARS reports, which quote the Ahvaz headquarters of Imam Khomeyni, these 7 agents, along with 90 ordinary citizens, were planning to leave the country secretly in a motor launch. The seven SAVAK agents had paid 3.5 million rials for the trip.

FIVE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CAPTURED IN ABADAN

LD311310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In Abadan, five counterrevolutionary elements were captured by the revolutionary guards of the Bandar-Mahshahr committee and gendarmerie personnel of the same locality. These elements were carrying seven sidearms, 776 rounds of ammunition and a number of offensive weapons.

One hundred fourteen Iranians who had illegally entered Iran from Kuwait were arrested by officials of the committee and Mahshahr committee gendarmerie.

BALUCHESTAN SUNNI LEADER URGES UNITY IN GONBAD-E KAVUS

LD021211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A message was issued today by Mowlavi Abd al-Azizi, the religious leader of our Sunni brethren in Baluchestan, addressed to the inhabitants of Gonbad-e Kavus and suburbs.

Following is the text of the message:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. My dear Muslim brethren and esteemed inhabitants of Gonbad-e Kavus and suburbs: In these sensitive moments, when we have embarked on the road of independence and freedom, when we have rescued our dear Iran from the foreigners' yoke, more than ever before we need unity of expression and order. I call on all Turkomen brethren to [words indistinct]. I am awaiting the moment to meet with all of you in order to settle the existing differences and create unity of expression, God willing.

FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR GONBAD-E KAVUS MARTYRS ANNOUNCED

LD021424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1310 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We draw your attention to an announcement issued by Operational Staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards:

In order to commemorate and honor the martyrs of recent events in Gonbad-e Kavus and take part in the funeral ceremonies to be held for some of our brothers who were martyred for the cause of the blossoming Islamic Revolution, we will meet on Tuesday, 3 April, in front of the coroner's office on Behesht Street in the southern part of Park-e Shahr, Tehran.

DELEGATION, TURKOMAN REPRESENTATIVES REACH AGREEMENT

LD021520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from our correspondent in Gorgan, following the talks between the delegation sent from Tehran by the Interior Ministry and our Turkomen brothers, which were held immediately after the cease-fire announcement, at 1600 today an agreement was prepared. Both sides are required to observe it. This is the agreement:

1. Immediate transfer of the wounded to hospitals;

2. Complete withdrawal of both sides from their trenches and defensive positions and the cleaning up of the city;

3. Initiation of talks on an immediate release of prisoners, and the National Iranian Army will maintain order in the city until further notice.

[Signed] leader of Interior Ministry delegation, Dr 'Ali Rashuli.

TURKOMAN ISLAMIC RESURGENCE GROUP ISSUES STATEMENTS

LD021840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Two statements were issued today by the Islamic Resurgence of Young Turkomans. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 2 April carries a report from the radio correspondent in Gorgan, who explains that the Islamic Resurgence of Young Turkomans, consisting of teachers, students and Turkoman ulema, has its headquarters in Gonbad-e Kavus, with branches in former Bandar-Shah and Kalaleh.] The statements say in part:

Now that the hands of former regime, with the collusion of pseudorevolutionary elements of Turkoman sahra [region] have picked up the defenseless people of Turkoman and have been using them as a shield in order to strike at our nation's Islamic Revolution, the Islamic Resurgence of Young Turkomans hereby declares that it will give its last drop of blood to defend Islam.

We ask the Provisional Government of Iran's Islamic Revolution to assist us in cutting off the hands of plotters in order to prevent destruction and to protect the innocent people of Turkoman from being dragged into the pools of blood.

Also in these two statements the people are warned: Those who are fighting against the Islamic government and Muslims are not Turkomans. Rather they are the pseudo-Turkoman, non-Muslim fida'i who want to start a Turkoman-Farsi war and to exploit it for their own benefit.

GONBAD-E KAVUS FIGHTING CONTINUES DESPITE CEASE-FIRE

WA022056 London REUTER in English 2036 GMT 2 Apr 79 WA

[Excerpt] Gonbad-e Kavus, Iran, April 2, REUTER--Hundreds of Iranian troops dug in around this key town near the Soviet border tonight as pro-government militiamen battled with Turkoman tribesmen despite an announced ceasefire.

Heavy automatic rifle fire and the steady pounding of grenade launchers could be heard at 6 p.m., local time, two hours after Iran Radio announced that the two sides had stopped fighting.

At least eight army Scorpion tanks and many armored personnel carriers moved into position around this small northeastern market town, their guns pointed towards its ancient funeral tower in the heart of the Turkoman area, local militia chiefs said.

The militiamen said they had lost 50 troops in the fighting so far and estimated that 150 Turkoman guerrillas had died. But with bodies still lying in the tree-lined streets and ambulances unable to drive through the no-man's-land between the militia and Turkoman district, independent confirmation of this figure was impossible.

Both sides appeared to be ignoring the latest cease-fire in the rebellion by tribesmen seeking greater self-rule. Fighting has continued despite several truces proclaimed by the radio last week.

PAHLAVI PALACE IN KERMANSHAHAN OCCUPIED BY ISLAMIC FORCES

LD021220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the summer palace of Abdur Reza Pahlavi, which is located in one of the most beautiful areas of Kermanshahan Province, famous for its beautiful climate, was occupied by the Provisional Committee of the Islamic Revolution of Kermanshahan. His Eminence Haj Agha Mostafa Haj Akhund supervised the occupation of this palace and appointed a number of Mujahhidin fighters to guard it.

According to a PARS reporter, His Eminence Haj Agha Mostafa Haj Akhund attended a gathering of people in the tribal areas of Rawanfard and Paveh in Kordestan and gave a speech urging greater understanding among the people of this area.

KERMANSHAHAN COMMITTEE MISSION VISITS URAMANAT TRIBES

LD021818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] His Eminence Haj Mostafa Haj Akhund, accompanied by a mission composed of Islamic missionaries and the members of the Kermanshahan Provisional Revolutionary Committee, today left for Uramanat, Kordestan region, to study the needs of and bring about good will among Uramanat tribes.

At the Javanrud intersection the mission was welcomed by a large number of Javanrud tribesmen. Mulla 'Ali Fakhari, a religious representative of the Javanrud tribes, praised the establishment of an Islamic republic in Iran and expressed the Javanrud tribes' readiness to guard the borders of the Islamic Iranian state.

The mission then went to the Javanrud's Jame' Mosque, and at a gathering of the valiant tribes of the region, Hojjat Ol-Eslam Mohajeri spoke about the foundations of the revealed Islamic religion and the Islamic Republic, and he called on the people for greater solidarity.

Representatives of various strata of Javanrud raised their demands and noted that, in the Islamic Republic, the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers will work side by side to build a proud Iran.

Continuing its tour, the mission has now arrived in the town of Paveh. His Eminence Maj Moustafa Haj Akhund and those accompanying him went to the building of the Paveh Islamic Revolution Committee. There Mr 'Ezzatollah Sadeqi in the course of some remarks pointed to the needs of the region, and, with regard to understanding and friendship with Javanrudi brothers, said: If some differences have arisen they concern the past, and we have a small dispute which, God willing, will soon be resolved through the Kermanshahan Islamic Revolution Committee in the presence of representatives from both sides.

KHOMEYNI ORDERS REPRESENTATIVE TO GO TO ARDABIL

LD011203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following decree was issued today by Imam Khomeyni, addressed to His Eminence (Nasiri):

In the name of the Almighty, 1 April 1979. Your Eminence, the Johhat al-Islam, Haj Mirza Ali (Nasiri), may your meritorious deeds long continue. It is desirable that your eminence go to the city of Ardabil to supervise the work of the committees and the local issues and, in putting affairs right, to call the people to unity and oneness and warm them against disunity and differences. Also, if others before you have been dispatched to the area and have had missions entrusted to them by me, their missions should not prevent your mission. Please perform your duties according to this order. I beseech Almighty God for the continuation of your successes. God's greetings and blessings be upon you. Ruholloah Mosavi Khomeyni.

NVOI COMMENTARY ON ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONALIZATION OF OIL

TA301430 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 19 Mar 79 IA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Key to the Happiness of the People of Iran and to World Peace"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Today is 29 Esfand 1357 [19 March]. Twenty-eight years have passed since the establishment of the law on the nationalization of Iranian oil. Twenty-eight years ago, as a result of the democratic struggle of the people of Iran headed by the late Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq, the ratification of the law of the nationalization of Iranian oil was accomplished on 29 Esfand 1339.

The law on the nationalization of Iranian oil under the banner of securing the happiness of the people of Iran and securing world peace speaks for the great ideals of the Iranian people who wished to attain these aims.

Through the movement for the nationalization of Iranian oil approximately 30 years ago, the people of Iran wanted to eliminate the influence of imperialist plunderers of Iranian oil, to secure the independence of Iran and to secure happiness, economic prosperity and democratic freedom for the Iranian people.

The Iranian people also wanted Iran to be free of the influence of imperialist warmongers, to have peace and happiness, and wanted to have the sacred movements of freedom and independent reign throughout our country.

The late Dr Mosaddeq, whose name will live for eternity, strove for 2 and 1/2 years during his administration to carry out the peoples' wishes. He did not fail in his struggle for the realization of victory for the people of Iran. But world imperialism wanted to and did topple Dr Mosaddeq's legitimate national government through the coup organized by the corrupt and traitorous imperial palace. Imperialism and the oil cartel found their way to rich Iranian oil reserves again, and plundered the wealth of Iranian oil for 25 years.

During those years, every trace of democracy and freedom in Iran was violated, and the most severe and cruel despotic royal regime of Mohammad Reza was imposed on the people of Iran.

With the revival of the domination of imperialism over Iranian oil, the oil income was used for the provocation of war and for making the Iranian Army into a tool to be used to crush freedom movements at home and abroad.

The revival of the domination of imperialism over Iranian oil, as the late Dr Mosaddeq had clearly predicted, caused most detrimental damages to the political and economic life of the people of Iran.

Now, through the efforts of the victorious revolution against the imperialist regime of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, whose main goal was to surrender the total wealth of Iran's oil, the regime is now toppled. The victorious revolution of the people of Iran over the rotten palace of Mohammad Reza and the establishment of a republic resulted in carrying out those same bases which the late Dr Mosaddeq dreamed of and strove for.

Of all those who wanted a revolution, from the struggling clergymen down to the working class, all the noble and progressive organizations of our society who strove for the true implementation of the legality of nationalization of Iranian oil and for safeguarding world peace, we hope that as the late Dr Mosaddeq, our hero of oil nationalization recommended, all the revolutionary forces of Iran will unite for an independent, free and democratic Iran and will create splendor over the ruins left behind by the shameful Pahlavi regime.

NVOI COMMENTARY REVIEWS COURSE OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

TA301400 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1930 GMT 19 Mar 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Year Which Will Soon Be Over"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the year which will soon be over was a yar of struggle, sacrifice, loss of lives, and victory for the Iranian people. Months before the beginning of the current year, the wave of struggle and the holy war of the noble people of our country started cresting against the murderous and corrupt Pahlavi dynasty.

In the month of Dey of the past year, our struggling people rose, sacrificed hundreds of lives and waged a holy war against the corrupt dynasty of Pahlavi.

On the 40th day of the martyrdom of the fallen in Qom, the heroic people of Tabriz, including women and children, young and old, fought for two whole days against the despotic forces of the hated shah and SAVAK forces armed to the teeth. By order of the homeless Mohammad Reza, the armed forces of the hated regime opened fire on the people of Tabriz from the air and the ground. The struggling and undefeatable Tabriz gave hundreds of lives and thousands of wounded, but it did not fall.

At the threshold of Nowruz of the passing year, the murderous and criminal regime of the former shah added thousands of mourning Iranian families to those who were already in mourning.

The cup of the people's patience was overflowing. Everywhere determination was clearly visible on the angry faces of the people to continue their just and sacred holy war against the murderous regime of the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty until final victory could be won.

The Nowruz of 1357 was the last Nowruz of a long period of slavery and serfdom for the noble people of our country. From the first days of the year 1357 a huge wave swept the entire country. The homeless shah and his American masters together with tens of thousands of military advisers and thousands of traitor lieutenant generals and brigadier generals, bloodthirsty SAVAK, the police and the gendarmes on one side, and the unarmed but iron-willed people who desired freedom and independence on the other side, had drawn up their ranks.

The noble people of Iran had made their decision. They raised their heads from every corner of our land every day and made sacrifices, but they did not put down the flag of struggle.

The homeless shah realized that his bloodstained throne and crown were in danger, and in order to protect the sinister Pahlavi dynasty he resorted to all kinds of conspiracies, plots, crimes, treason and maneuvering. However, it was already too late. The noble people of Iran had made their final decision to put an end to Mohammad Reza's murderous regime at any cost, and in compliance with the wishes of the people to establish a republic on the ruins of the shameful monarchy.

By the order of the shah the Rex movie theater in Abadan was set on fire with 430 innocent human beings in it. This tragedy, which started with the attack of government cudgel bearers and traitors on universities and on gatherings of protesters against despotism and reached its climax with the bombing and burning of the homes of freedom fighters, shops, universities and cultural establishments, showed the filthy face of the regime in Abadan.

The mourners and the angry people of Abadan, in the streets and in the movie theater which had devoured 430 lives as a sacrifice to despotism, were screaming at the top of their lungs: "The shah must rot, the shah must rot."

During this time, the government of Amuzegar stepped down and gave its place to another puppet called Emami. The new prime minister, who had been the chief of the Senate for 15 years, who had also been the chief executor of the royal despotic regime and had worked for the permanence of the dreadful police generation, suddenly became a liberal and a supporter of constitutional law overnight.

With the hands of this puppet the shah also spilled the blood of many freedom fighters to such an extent that even in the parliament some rose to protest against the treason of the regime of the murderous Mohammad Reza.

After a while, the former shah embarked on a military [word indistinct] overnight. He replaced Karim Emami with Ansari and, by giving complete freedom to executioners like Oveysi, spilled the blood of thousands of noble men in Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz and Esfahan, and in tens of other cities. But it was impossible to drive the iron-willed and decisive people of Iran out of the battlefield. The struggle against the murderous regime of Mohammad Reza was expanding daily. Everywhere there was the talk of protests of not thousands, but about marches, struggles and protests of several millions.

The shah again embarked on a [word indistinct] and brought Bakhtiar out of his political prison, but it was already too late. The roaring wave of the people's struggle forced the shah to flee. This was the first victory of the people of Iran.

Imam Khomeyni, the religious leader of the noble people of Iran, returned to his fatherland after an absence of 15 years, and despite the serious opposition of Bakhtiar's government, officially assumed the leadership of the revolution, securing its victory.

The year 1357 is the year of the victory of the struggle of the people of our country. This victory was attained with the blood of tens of thousands of Iranian men and women and through the sacrifice and strife of millions of struggling Iranians for the freedom of our country.

It is the responsibility of every patriot to safeguard this victory and to strengthen its foundation.

The victorious people of Iran are celebrating their first free Nowruz with unprecedented pride and joy and are marching forward with determination to embrace and to establish a republican system.

NVOI COMMENTARY FAVORS RECOGNITION OF KURDISH RIGHTS

TA021917 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 2130 GMT 23 Mar 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Solve the Problems With Revolutionary Honesty"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the recent events in Sanandaj which resulted in many casualties and wounded on both sides have drawn the public attention. Fortunately, the constant efforts and quick actions of government and religious authorities put an end to the deisputes for the time being, and the two sides agreed to solve their problems at the conference table.

As you know, the religious and government committee under the leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani went to Sanandaj and is presently engaged in discussions with Kurdish national and religious leaders.

There is, and there can be, no doubt that our Kurdish compatriots consider themselves members of the great family of Iranian peoples, and during our long history they have shared the happiness and sorrow of the people of Iran.

The people of Kordestan have always passed the test of patriotism and defense of Iran's territorial integrity with honor and have gone through the long struggle against the former hated regime making great sacrifices.

The entire nation, including our Kurdish brothers, actively participated in the long and great struggle of the Iranian peoples against the despotic and rotten royal regime of the Pahlavi dynasty and were victorious through the national, democratic revolution of our peoples. Kurds definitely have the right to enjoy the fruits of this victorious Islamic revolution.

His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni repeatedly said in his statements that every individual and all the peoples of Iran will enjoy the results of the revolution. His Greatness Ayatollah Taleqani also spoke with special emphasis on the freedom of national minorities living in Iran.

The truth of the matter cannot be ignored. As His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani said repeatedly, our vast country is where many minorities live who have their own languages, their customs, and their own culture and literature, who strove for years for recognition of their national rights in the framework of a free and united Iran.

Kurds of Iran are one of these national minorities who made the demand for their rights clear long ago. During the oppressive and shameful Pahlavi government not only did they not pay any attention to the lawful demands of the Kurds, but they destroyed minorities, labeling them with the false label of separatism.

Fortunately the despotic and inhuman regime was toppled by the able hands of our people and through the lawful revolution of all the peoples living in Iran. The religious leaders and heads of the provisional Islamic revolutionary government expressed their positive opinion clearly about the situation of national minorities in Iran, which was taken into consideration in the new constitutional law of the Provisional Government of Islamic Revolution.

The people of Kordestan, who live in different parts of our country, like all the national minorities, consider themselves a part of the Iranian nation and they hope that upon the establishment of a national Islamic republic, their contributions on the basis of national rights would be officially recognized and confirmed by the leaders of the Islamic revolution.

The problem of national minorities is an important and involved problem which should be solved. Hastiness in solving the problems caused by the events in Sanandaj may have grave consequences. Therefore, the basis should be prepared for the creation of a sincere brotherly atmosphere in which this problem could be discussed and solved.

The revolution of Iran has begun and the people are taking initial steps toward solving this country's problems, including the wishes of national minorities.

The interests of the people of our country demand that we replace discord with unity and uniformity of expression and action, and with the dictates of religious and revolutionary honesty we should proceed toward solving all of our country's different problems, including recognition of the rights of national minorities in our country.

NVOI ON WESTERN CONCERN OVER EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

TA021917 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 2130 GMT 23 Mar 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] During recent months, American imperialism embarked on a chain of plots against our Muslim neighbor Afghanistan and its national and democratic government.

For centuries the people of Afghanistan, like the people of Iran, suffered under the corrupt royal regime and their stooges. Due to the unpopular royal regime, the struggling people of Afghanistan, including peasants, workers, the military and men of letters, lived under most difficult and tormenting conditions. Poverty, deprivation, the nonexistence of individual and social freedoms, and the lack of most essential facilities racked the nation.

The house of Mohammad Zaher Shah, like that of his namesake the homeless Mohammad Reza, deprived the people of Afghanistan, and with the help of a handful of khans and plunderers, reigned over the Muslim people of Afghanistan.

The wave of discontent against this murderous and hated regime swelled and eventually resulted in the downfall of the royal regime of Mohammad Zaher, and a republican government was declared in Afghanistan.

Approximately one year ago, the heroic and courageous Muslim people of Afghanistan, with the help of their brave sons, embarked on a chain of national revolutions and declared the establishment of a national and democratic government.

From the first days until now, the leaders of Afghanistan have declared that the religion of Afghanistan is Islam, and the people always showed their support of their righteous religious leaders. The national and democratic government of Afghanistan made numerous reforms in areas such as uprooting illiteracy, securing free medicine and medical care, free education, securing housing for laborers, construction of institutions of higher education, securing freedom for women and political freedom for the people of Afghanistan.

We should observe distinctly the concern which the creation of this national and progressive government in Afghanistan has caused not only among the dark forces of Mohammad Zaher's regime in Afghanistan, but also among the (?remnants of) traitor Mohammad Reza and his imperialist masters.

The truth of the matter is that a neighbor Muslim country rose against the supporters of its despotic regime. However, as you know and as our country's experience showed, reactionary imperialism will [two words indistinct] wherever its interests are endangered.

NVOI ON OBJECTIVES OF REFERENDUM, TREND OF REVOLUTION

TA301859 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 28 March carries a commentary on the objectives of the referendum. Describing the referendum as one of "the Iranian nation's victorious revolution's satisfactory steps," the commentary says: "The decision to hold a referendum was made to reject the abominable monarchy legally and lawfully and to determine the country's future political status."

The commentary then says: "It is the task of every honorable struggler and every holy fighter to participate actively and decisively in the referendum. From the first moments of their defeat, the Iranian revolution's enemies--a handful of criminal supporters of the shah and bloodthirsty SAVAKists and their masters overseas--have directed their efforts and concern to undermining the Iranian revolution. They have worked and they are still working with all their power to prevent at all costs the people of this country from going to the polling stations in revolutionary unity and solidarity and legalizing the rejection of the abominable and bloodshedding monarchy. However, there is no doubt that the great majority of our people will participate in the referendum."

The commentary goes on: "In this referendum Iran's free people will express their legitimate views regarding the country's future political system and structure. Taking active part in the referendum, they will vote for the abolition of the abominable monarchic regime and the establishment of a republican regime. As is known, over the past year Iran's struggling people have openly demonstrated that this will be their verdict. They demonstrated this in rallies held with the participation of millions of Iranians." It says: "Over the past year, Iran's honorable people expressed their wish at the cost of their blood: Death to the monarchy! Long live the republic! Nevertheless, Mr Bazargan's provisional revolutionary government has been assigned the task of establishing the country's future political status through the only legal and lawful means available--a referendum. There can be no doubt that in the important and fateful referendum the Iranian people, inspired by a vigilant revolutionary spirit, will vote for the establishment of a republican regime, and thus they will throw the monarchic regime into history's dustbin."

After saying that "the important thing at this stage of the revolution is that our people have dealt a crushing blow to the rotten monarchy and its protector imperialism," the commentary concludes: "At this stage one should be careful not to give the enemies of the revolution and the homeless shah and his imperialist overseas masters--especially his American and British masters--the chance to create discord among the people, especially among the progressive and national and democratic forces. In our efforts to crush the antirevolutionary forces, to protect the revolution's achievements and to insure future happiness and prosperity, let us preserve our unity of word and action."

The radio then carries a mostly unintelligible commentary discussing various stages of the revolution. In this context the commentary says: "The revoltuion began 2 years ago as a struggle against despotism. In the middle of last year it transformed itself into a democratic and national movement and, following great struggles, reached its final stage in December." After noting that the revolution reached its climax and "triumphed with the armed revolt on 10 and 11 February," and "became stronger after crushing and neutralizing the shah regime's armed forces," the commentary concludes: "The Iranian revolution is not an imperialist and reactionary revolution. Consequently, it will continue its forward march until the Iranian people's democratic and national aspirations are completely fulfilled."

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI REMARKS ON MEETING MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET

BK021138 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 1 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpts] Members of the new government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were introduced to the great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by Hafizollah Amin, lumlai Wazir, the prime minister, at 1430 yesterday afternoon at the (Zulfana) Palace of the People's House.

The first session of the Council of Ministers of the new government was held at the People's House under the chairmanship of the great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan yesterday. The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council, while members of the new government were being introduced to him, drew their attention to their duties and historic mission and said: Dear comrades, as Lumlai Wazir Hafizollah Amin said, the faces here are truly most familiar ones. We know each other for long and have struggled together in the party and for the victory of the revolution. After the revolution, too, we have worked together and know each other closely.

In respect of the interference by the imperialistic reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, our great and beloved leader said that the fanatics of Iran interfered in our internal affairs and in fact continued to do so, but I do not believe they will dare do so again.

The reactionary forces of Pakistan, some imperialist powers and international reaction wish to make Pakistan a springboard for aggression. It is my wish that Pakistan does not become such a springboard and does not permit or authorize our enemies to act against us. But despite (?denial) of interferences, as (?in his speech) the lumlai wazir notes, that they have interfered 61 times in one way or another. The toiling people of Afghanistan with the guidance and sacrifices of their armed forces foiled all those aggressions and it will foil once again, it will be foiled totally once again.

Addressing the members of the new Cabinet of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, our beloved leader said: You are the most fortunate Cabinet of Afghanistan [words indistinct]. I am sure that you will execute your responsibility with valor and courage and great devotion. I have no doubt about this.

The great leader of the people in the end remarked: My wish to you, comrade ministers, is that you maintain as before both belief and confidence in comrade lumlai wazir [words indistinct] as I have confidence in him and in you and will continue to have confidence in him.

Cabinet Members

BK011454 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 1 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The members of the government are as follows:

1.	Hafizollah Amin	Lumlai Wazir [Prime Minister] and Minister of Foreign Affairs
2.	Dr Shah Wali	Naib Lumlai Wazir [Deputy Prime Minister] and Minister of Public Health
3.	Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray	Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform
4.	Dastagir Panjshiri	Minister for Public Works
5.	Abdolkarim Misaq	Minister of Finance
6.	Mahmud Suma	Minister of Higher Education
7.	Maj Aslam Watanjar	Minister of Defense
8.	'Abdorrashid Jalili	Minister of Education
9.	Abdolhakim Shara'i	Minister of Justice and Attorney General
10.	Mahmud Hashemi	Minister for Water and Power
11.	Eng (Sadeq Alemghar)	Minister for Planning
12.	Maleq Katawazi	Minister of Information and Culture
13.	(Syed Mohammad Ghulabjai)	Minister of Communications
14.	[Name indistinct]	Minister of Interior
15.	Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh	Minister of Mines and Industries
16.	Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi	Minister of Commerce
17.	Hasan Bareq Shafi'i	Minister of Transport
18.	Saheb Jan Sahra'i	Minister of Frontier Affairs

TARAKI NAMES MEMBERS OF SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL

BK021007 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 1 Apr 79 BK

[Text] (?Office) of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan informs that Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and president of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland and as supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the People of Afghanistan and [words indistinct] of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has appointed the vice president and members of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland as follows:

Hafizollah Amin, Lumlai Wazir [prime minister] and minister for foreign affairs, as the vice president of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
Major Watanjar, minister of defense, as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
[Name indistinct], minister of interior, as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
[Words indistinct] as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
(?Mr Iqbal), general president of political affairs of the Armed Forces of the People of Afghanistan, as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
Major (Yakubbi), chief of general staff, as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
Col (Ghulam Rasool), [words indistinct] adviser on defense, as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland;
Lt Col (Azar Mohammad), commander of [words indistinct], as member of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland.

TARAKI APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

BK021440 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 2 Apr 79 BK

[Text] In accordance with Article 6 of the law of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Supreme Council for Defense of Homeland, has appointed Major (Mohammad Yakubbi), commander of the guards of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, as chief of general staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KABUL CARRIES MESSAGE FROM MUSLIMS OF USSR

BK311554 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 30 Mar 79 BK

[Summary] "A radio message of the loving people of the Soviet Union in name of the toiling Muslims of Afghanistan:

"Dear Muslims of Afghanistan, dearest brothers and sisters: We, your Muslim brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union, heard with great joy the news of the Swar Revolution in your historical and freedom-loving country, Afghanistan. We follow with great and deep attention the suspicious changes in your country and we pray to the Almighty God for our brothers and sisters."

One year ago you were faced with backwardness. Your people were living in a condition contrary to the concepts of the Koran. The Sawr Revolution has set up a society which meets the principles stipulated in the Koran. "The toiling people have now attained the things they have been longing for for years. There is land and liberty and they have gained the privilege of having political rights, freedom of thought, speech and prosperity."

Remember the prerevolution life. You were working on the lands of the feudal lords. Now you have become owners of the land. This is in conformity with the principles of the holy Koran, which says that the land belong to those persons who work on it. The new government is looking after the people's health, education and other requirements.

You should not believe in the pleadings of the Muslims across the border who have the least sympathy with your destiny. Support your government because it protects your interests and is seriously trying to strengthen brotherhood among the Muslims of your country.

We Muslims of the Soviet Union have had close ties of brotherhood with the people of Afghanistan for centuries. We fully support your revolutionary struggle and believe that it will bring prosperity to the people of Afghanistan.

"Dear neighbors and Muslim brothers while we pray for your prosperity, health and success, we are confident [words indistinct] and peace and tranquillity will become prevalent in your country. May God be with you."

PAKISTAN

SPOKESMAN DENIES FLIGHTS TO AFGHANISTAN SUSPENDED

BK031037 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Pakistan International Airlines has said that flights between Pakistan and Afghanistan have not been stopped. He contradicted a report to this effect in a section of the press.

The spokesman said the report was baseless. The flights, he added, could not operate this week due to technical and weather conditions.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK030411 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Mar 79 p 1 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Mar--The Pakistan Government today asked Afghan refugees to appreciate the status of their stay in this country and "refrain from any activity which may put strains on the hospitality being offered to them."

An official statement issued here said the asylum granted to the Afghan refugees on "purely humanitarian grounds" could not be allowed to be stretched to cover actions contrary to the law of the land or tending to affect Pakistan's relations with the neighboring countries.

The official statement said: "It has come to the notice of the Government of Pakistan that some Afghan refugees who have taken shelter in Pakistan have been holding press conferences, issuing statements or otherwise releasing reports to the press about the internal conditions of Afghanistan. The Pakistan Government has granted them asylum in Pakistan on purely humanitarian grounds till such time as they are able to return to the country of their origin. This facility cannot be allowed to be stretched to cover any actions which are contrary to the law of the land or which tend to affect Pakistan's relations with its neighbouring countries.

"The government would, therefore, like such persons to appreciate the status of their stay in Pakistan and refrain from any activity which may put strains on the hospitality being offered to them.

"The government would like to reiterate that Pakistan sincerely desires and would take all possible steps to develop friendly relations with its neighbours, particularly Afghanistan, with which it has age-old ties, on the basis of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in each other's affairs."

KARACHI RADIO REPORTS PPP PLEA FOR BHUTTO CLEMENCY

BK311621 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Central Executive Committee of the Pakistan People's Party has addressed a representation to the president of Pakistan. The representation, finalized at the 3-day meeting of the committee, urges the president to remit or commute the death sentence of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

The acting secretary general of the party, Mian Mohammad Yasin Wattoo, released copies of the representation in Rawalpindi this afternoon. He said a copy of the representation has also been sent to the governor of Punjab.

MERCY PLEA FILED ON BEHALF OF COACCUSED IN BHUTTO CASE

BK311533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Mar 79 BK

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, a mercy petition was filed for the second time today on behalf of Arshad Iqbal, a prisoner condemned to death in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case, by his mother. The petition, which has been addressed to the president of Pakistan and the governor of Punjab, urges commuting the death sentences of Arshad Iqbal, Rana Ifthikarr Ahmed, Sufi Ghulam Mustafa and Mian Mohammad Abbas.

BHUTTO'S LAWYER, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

BK010240 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Mr Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, a leader of the Pakistan People's Party, has sent an appeal to the president to end the death sentence of Z. A. Bhutto.

Mr Pirzada told the newsmen after meeting Z. A. Bhutto in the jail yesterday that he had filed this appeal as a citizen of Pakistan.

A former foreign minister, Mr Aziz Ahmad, has also appealed for clemency.

BHUTTO'S STEPSISTER APPEALS TO HAQ FOR CLEMENCY

BK011016 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Apr 79 BK

[Text] According to APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], Begum Sherah Banu Imtiaz, eldest stepsister of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, has made a clemency appeal to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to spare the life of Bhutto.

BHUTTO GIVEN SAME FACILITIES IN JAIL AS BEFORE

BK011724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Apr 79 BK

[Text] According to APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], jail authorities in Rawalpindi today denied that concessions extended to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto during the hearing of appeal in the Supreme Court had been withdrawn. The jail authorities added that the concessions previously allowed to him continue as usual.

ISLAMIC COURT DISMISSES PETITION TO STAY BHUTTO EXECUTION

BK021535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Shariat [Islamic laws] bench of the Sind High Court today dismissed a petition seeking a stay of execution of death sentence on Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and others because the petitioner had withdrawn his petition.

The court told the petitioner, a local advocate, Mr Nawab Mohammad Shafi Mohammadi, that the request made in the petition had no connection with the original petition which had earlier been admitted for formal hearing.

BHUTTO WIFE, DAUGHTER INVITED TO PAY 'LAST' VISIT TO HIM

BK021523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 2 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Apr (AFP)--The wife and daughter of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto have been invited by authorities to pay a "last" visit to him, a lawyer for the daughter announced today.

The lawyer said he had received a hand-written message from Benazir Bhutto saying that she and her mother had been summoned to go immediately to Rawalpindi Prison, where Mr. Bhutto is detained under sentence of death in a murder case.

But Miss Bhutto said she was unwell, and authorities agreed to postpone the visit until tomorrow, sources close to the Bhutto family said.

In her message to the lawyer, Miss Bhutto said: "It is too terrible. They are asking mummy and me for our last meeting. I can't believe it, but we will be brave and shall not cry".

Observers said that the call to a last meeting indicated that Mr. Bhutto might be executed shortly thereafter and that there was little hope that Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who overthrew Mr. Bhutto in July 1977, would commute the death sentence.

Mr. Bhutto was sentenced to death on charges of conspiring to murder a political rival in 1974.

SECRET STATE DOCUMENTS RECOVERED FROM BHUTTO'S HOUSES

BK031025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Apr 79 BK

[Text] An official pressnote issued by the Sind Government in Karachi today says that secret documents of extremely sensitive nature pertaining to state security, including defense and foreign affairs, were recovered last night as a result of a search conducted at the residences of the former prime minister at Naudaro, Larkana and Karachi. The house search was carried out on receipt of reliable information that an organized effort was being made to smuggle out top-secret state documents which were reported to have been removed earlier by the ex-prime minister from his official residence.

The search was conducted by civil agencies under supervision of martial law authorities after the issuance of search warrants and in the presence of magistrates of competent jurisdiction at all three places. The members of the household were also present, besides a mushir [advocate], to witness the proceeding. The bulk of the documents were recovered from the Karachi residence, hidden in obscure places such as secret closets, in the bathrooms, inside mattresses, and in hidden chambers behind large-size mirrors and cupboards.

Further investigations are in progress.